ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,157—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st Augt.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4205	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 6th September. | CATHAY, 18th October.
ROSETTA, 20th September. | ROHILLA, 1st November.
SURAT, 4th October,

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
HSELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Esmoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. st, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. S. CORRAN, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 31st Aug., 1894.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native passengers.
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BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,500 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer KHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the World to India.
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 1st Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 4th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 30th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 31st August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1894. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
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One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.
A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

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Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
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Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

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Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes., the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!
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REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0 per box.
Primo de Rever	" 25 "		6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "		9	8 "
Exquisitos	" 50 "		7	8 "
Princess as (small size)	" 50 "		5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "		6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "		5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "		5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "		4	8 "

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

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BLACK	10	8
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BLACK	7	8
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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
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OXIDIZED BRACELET WATCHES	65

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CHAIN SPRING
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TWIST NETWORK

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½ "	"		100
BAHADUR " 2	4 "	"		100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾ "	"		100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 "	"		100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 "	"		200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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BUT WHY SUFFER

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director.....H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,

"ALHAMBRA VARIETIES."

FRIDAY, 31st AUGUST,

By Request,

for the SPECIAL BENEFIT of

that Talented and Popular Dramatic Actress,

FANNY STANLEY,

the Emotional and Domestic Drama, in 5 Acts,

"EAST LYNNE."

MISS STANLEY

In her Powerful Pourtrayal of Dual Characters.

Lady ISABEL and Madame VINE.

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"MY SWEETHEART."

And Positively the Last Night!!

Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Madows Street.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 p.m.

T. Empson, Manager.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG"

is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay Harbour,

TO-DAY, from RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks, where the Steamer will discharge.

Torn and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all Claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or he cy will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,

Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, August 29th, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY Granted by us to Mr. C. S. ROWBOTHAM, is CANCELLED from THIS DATE.

W. CROWDER & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1894.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the

MOST PERFECT CYCLES,

Manufactured by the

PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,

Limited.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,

for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYLES AND TRICYCLES

Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed,
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE, are invited to send their Names and Addresses (place of residence) to the Assessor and Collector, at the Municipal Office, in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll now being prepared.

Any Communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 15TH PROXIMO.

T. S. WEIR,

Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

COMMENCING on the 4TH SEPTEMBER, and until further notice, in consequence of the RISE IN EXCHANGE, a DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. will be allowed on all Prices quoted in the Society's Indian Price List of the 15TH JUNE, 1891, except for Wines, Arms and Ammunition, which remain Nett.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & CO.,

Managing Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are Invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of SIAMESE HARDWOOD of two Descriptions. Samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of Delivery, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed and Accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the ACTING AGENT, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,

General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th August, 1894.

THE DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Confirm the appointments of two Directors.
4. To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor and fix his Remuneration.
6. To Transact any other Business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 12th September, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VENAYEK PANDOORUNG SANZAGERY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

SHANKER VINAYAK SANZGIRI and NANABHAI SADANAND, the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,

Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,

The 27th Day of August, 1894.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SCANTLINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting five small lots of teak and jungle wood scantlings.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold putli, wajit-tik, mungate, silver lots, buttons, rings, false pearls, embroidered cap, old sarees, metal watch, gunny, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 30, 1894.

NOTICES.

MR. JAMES THOM is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that Major H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., having been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors as their AGENT in INDIA, assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 25th August, 1894.

F. T RICKARDS,

Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-Five) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, will be paid to the Shareholders whose Names stand on the Register on the 14th day of August, 1894, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1894, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to the 29th day of August, 1894.

By order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & CO.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1894.

ESTATE—VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, Deceased.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, late of the Forest Department, who died at Sea on the 21st March, 1893, letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator Will proceed to Administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose Receipt alone is Valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,

Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 11th August, 1891.

ESTATE—CAPTAIN R. W. PRESTON, Deceased.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD WILLIAM PRESTON, Captain, Indian Staff Corps, who died near Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency, on the 12th June, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Percival Richard Wilson, Manager of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., of BOMBAY, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,

Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, July 28, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,144-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,

KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS

RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 21,600 tons INDIAN or other STEAM COAL, at Rayapuram Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must specify clearly the Name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its Qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered so as to provide for an average consumption of about 1,800 tons a month. A first delivery of 5,000 tons must be made within 2 months of date of acceptance of Tender. And thereafter the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities convenient to the Supplier as will provide for a consumption of 1,800 tons a month, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as abovementioned, shall not exceed 4,000 tons or be less than 1,800 tons, and that the Interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than 3 months.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders, marked on the outside "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1894.

Complete Copy of the Advertisement, with Form of Tender will be sent on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,

Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office. Rayapuram, 27th July, 1894.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound :—

	Quinine.	Febrifuge.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public.....	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :—One pound tin, 12 annas ; half pound tin, 8 annas ; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON and Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER and Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE and SANDEMAN	London.
JUSTERINI and BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY and SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY and GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER and Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET and Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK and Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA and Co.	Chateau d Ay.
ERNEST IEROY and Co.	Rheims
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD and SHADBOLT	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK and Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON and Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS and Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
WOODHOUSE and Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART and Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY and Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Bothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co....	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re, 1 per line extra.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.'

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. Edgcumbe Dunsford.

45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,

"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
,, ,,	1885	,,	998,107
,, ,,	1887	,,	998,043
,, ,,	1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.....	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,849,054
1887	,,	5,733,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,151,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,

Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the Oriental offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,

Manager and Actuary.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE : 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

Albert Building Fort.

OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

PROSPECTUSES of the Session 1894-95 will be forwarded on application.

I.—DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE and LAW.
II.—DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.
III.—DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.
IV.—DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.
V.—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.
VI.—PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.
VII.—DEPARTMENT for the EVENING CLASSES.
VIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, &c. (varying in value from £30 to £150 per annum).

Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or to

HENRY WM. HOLDER, M.A.,

Registrar

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 4½ per cent., and for shorter periods at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

KWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,

Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

Head Office :—Madras.

BRANCHES :

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000

ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CAL

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names	Shares	Amt. paid	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Hindustan	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bombay Mercantile	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mgt.	5,000	100	100	16½ xd	115 xd
	2,000	100	75	10 p. c.	115 xd
	3,000	100	100		50 xd
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Mercantile Bank of India					
Oriental Banking Corporation	20,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	Rs. 300	5,212½
Bk. New Issue	500	375	025	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1335
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	200	200	Rs. 20	302
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	290
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	2,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 600	100	100	10 pr.ct.	127½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	3	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 15	114
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	20	480xd
Prince of Wales Fire in.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3?0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200		50
Treseher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,000
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	22½
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Anglo-Indian	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Ballary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bombay Uniform	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	205
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	2	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,300
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,450
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	970
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	641
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	639
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	430
David Mill	1,400	600	600	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	3.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	745
Hingangnaut Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bellenge	1,000	500	500	Nil	545
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
James Greave	1,200	500	500	Nil	555
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		127½
Jewraz Baloo	2,000	1 00	000	dvd Rs.40	290
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	480	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,500	1,000	Nil	665
Leopold	2,500	100	103	Nil	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	680
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,325
Maharashtra	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	152½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,685
Manazon	5,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,975
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	D F
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	375
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Sipon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	900
Samson	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,475
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vasishunker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	960	5.0	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	2740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ld	1 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200	14	207½
Calaba	500	1,250	all	20	207½
East India	350	1,000	1,250	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	1,000	Nil	1,200
Fort	515	2500	—	Rs. 80	110
French	300	50	[illegible]	Nil	1,220
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	25.	500	30	435
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	450
Kasingaum	240	450	450	Nil	105
Mahurya Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	430
Mahadeopura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	63	247½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	110
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	375
New Beraz	1,200	600	600	Nil	227½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs35dv	1334
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	195
					1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B. & C. R.	—	£ 13	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-14
Gold Leaf	"	27-7
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-5
Do. do. new	"	27-6
Australia bar Gold	"	27-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-5
Sovereigns	"	17-9
Do. Dracons	"	17-8
Silver 1Z	"	93-8
Do. 17	"	93-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Cricket: R. I. M. vs. Telegraph.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Bisagno arrived yesterday from Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Baria (s), for Madras and Calcutta; and Bancoora (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Baria left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bisagno entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Malwa left it on Tuesday.

FAIR.—The annual Pithoree Amawasiba Fair commences to-day, at Walkeshwar, and will continue for five successive days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lama, Mombassa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., on Saturday, the 1st September.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Morvi, accompanied by four followers, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday night, and is staying at Mr. Luxmidas Khimji's bungalow, at Doongersey Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 29th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated, at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 43, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—The cricket match between the Cathedral and the Proprietory High Schools, in the third round, will be played to-day on the Esplanade. The game will commence at 10-30 a.m.

REQUIEM MASS.—On Saturday next, there will be a *requiem* mass, at 7-30 a.m., in the Church of Dabul, Girgaum Road, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Ignatius Taborda, son of Mr. V. Taborda, Inspector, Bombay Port Trust, who died on the 2nd instant. Friends and relations are invited.

EQUESTRIAN ACCIDENT.—Dawood Dada, aged nineteen years, was, on Tuesday afternoon, riding a horse on Baboola Tank Road, when the animal became restive and ran into a carriage, throwing the rider down on the ground and fracturing his right leg. Dawood was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

INJURED BY A SODAWATER BOTTLE.—Govind Chambu, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Leopold and Company, at Colaba Causeway, was, on Tuesday morning, unloading some cases of sodawater at Colaba, when one of the bottles burst, and he sustained severe cuts about the right wrist and arm. Govind is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS FOR POCKET-PICKING.—Motiram Dalji, against whom stands a record of seventeen previous convictions, was, yesterday, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on the charge of pocket-picking. The accused removed a purse, containing a couple of two-anna pieces, from the person of Gunpat Babaji, while the latter was passing along Mumbadevie Road.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Telegraph Club. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. The following are the teams:—Rovers—J. Stevenson, goal; L. G. McFarlane (captain), and G. Walton, backs; J. Allan, N. Catchpole, and A. Ellis, half-backs; A. Simpson, F. Simpson, J. H. Langton, C. Brown, and H. J. Eastwood, forwards. Telegraph—Lefranais, goal; W. Sul and C. Anthony, backs; D. Reeves (captain), E. Bearcroft, and J. Sanderson, half-backs; and C. Copeland, J. Wilson, G. Bullock, M. Michael, and R. Carr, forwards.

FOUR MONTHS FOR STEALING A FOWL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Dewji Yesoo, a notorious character, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a fowl, valued at 12 annas, the property of Chands, a woman, residing at Bapty Road. About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, accused entered the compound of complainant's house, picked up the fowl that was amongst tea or twelve others, and having wrapped it up in his chotur, was leaving the place when he was arrested by a neighbour, who was watching his movements, and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A GOVERNMENT HAMAL.—Raghoo Govind, a hamal in the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft as a public servant, in respect of Rs. 507. The accused being a hamal it was his duty to close the office in the afternoon after all the clerks and other employes had left the premises. On the 10th October, 1891, accused broke open a cash-box which was kept on the table of a clerk, and removed the money. He absconded to his native country and as three years had elapsed since the offence was committed he thought the authorities could not prosecute him. Being placed before the magistrate, he admitted the offence and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SHOOTING A MAN INSTEAD OF A CROW—J. R. Falkovitch, yesterday, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for committing a rash and negligent act, on the 7th instant, by firing a gun to shoot a crow, and thereby injuring Purushram Rama, a Hindu, who was at the time trying to pick up a cigar, which was lying on the cornice of the window. Accused was showing how nicely the gun worked, and as a man, willing to purchase it, was present, it was decided to shoot a crow on the roof of the opposite building. Two attempts were made, in the first attempt a crow was killed while in the other the man was accidentally injured. The magistrate said that Frere Road was not a proper place to test a gun, and the accused having been convicted, was fined Rs. 50, out of which amount Rs. 30 was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE LATE H. H. AGA ZENOOL ABOODEEN SHAH.—The corpse of the late H. H. Aga Zenool Aboodeen Shah, the son of our well-known citizen, H. H. Aga Jungee Shah, who died at the young age of twenty-seven years, at Poona, on the 14th instant, will be brought to Bombay from Poona, this afternoon, by the Poona train, which will arrive at 5 p.m., at the Byculla Railway Station. About five thousand persons, including Khojahs, Moguls, Mahomedans, and others, will be present at the station, and on the corpse being removed from the train, all of them will form themselves in a grand procession, with banners and buntings, and will march through DeLisle, Clark, Parel, and Victoria Roads, and thence to Mount Road, to the mausoleum, at Hassanabad, where the body will be kept until it is shipped to Kerbella, for interment. A number of European police officers, and mounted and foot police, under Superintendent Crummey, will be present at the station, and will accompany the procession to preserve order.

A BOY DROWNED IN THE MOMBADEVI TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Mombadevi Tank, regarding the death of a Hindu lad, named Rangildas Mohun, aged seven years, the son of a coppersmith, residing at 1st Bhoiwada Street. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the deceased left home, telling his mother that he was going out to play. About half-an-hour after the lad was seen playing with several other boys on the south side of the Mombadevi Tank. Nothing was heard of him subsequently until about 11-30 a.m. when one Krishna Pandoo, a labourer, working on the south side of the tank, saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water, about seven or eight feet from the steps. Krishna immediately jumped in and brought out the body on which there were no marks of violence. There are no railings, or in fact protection of any kind, round the tank, near which a number of children play every day. The jury after hearing all the evidence, returned a verdict that deceased was accidentally drowned in the Mombadevi Tank, and the jury were of opinion that the tank should be protected in some suitable manner in order to prevent accidents of the same kind in the future.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.—In our issue of August 20 we published the following paragraph: "A correspondent says:—A great number of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers of D Company, the majority consisting of loco. men, held a meeting in the institute, on the evening of the 13th instant, to discuss the question of the compensation allowance, to be granted to the working class of the above railway. After prolonged argument it was decided that those entitled to this allowance and who have not yet received it should resign the above corps. As to what their reasons are for this, I do not know, and as to what volunteering has to do with this compensation, I cannot say. These men are labouring under a wrong idea, that the officials of the Traffic Department have already received this allowance. This they gathered from a letter in your paper, signed 'Line Clear.' Of course, there are a great number in this station who are really in want of this allowance, and will consider it a god-send." It appears, however, that the information is totally incorrect, and we have seen a representation to this effect signed by numerous volunteers who attended the meeting in question, denying that such a suggestion was made. Of course, we shall decline to accept for publication any further communications from the correspondent who supplied the paragraph complained of.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—The case in which Joseph, his three sons, and wife stand charged with rioting at the instance of Inspector Hurst, was again called on for hearing yesterday, at 3 p.m., before Mr. Wilkin, the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Jehangir, barrister-at-law, defended. Two more witnesses were examined by Mr. Hurst for the prosecution. None of them saw the accused strike the police officer. There was, they said, a great crowd, and they could not see everything that took place there, but they saw two of the accused with swords in their hands. The two witnesses were cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Furdoonji. The magistrate informed Mr. Furdoonji that he has decided to alter the charge to one of disorderly behaviour. Mr. Furdoonji replied that his Worship could do so if he thought well, but if he (Mr. Furdoonji) could help it there would be no conviction even on the altered charge. He had, he said, respectable witnesses, and he would prove to the hilt that his clients were innocent. Continuing, he said, he would have to apply to his Worship to come and inspect the place where the alleged riot took place. His Worship would then be convinced that witness Cabral's story that he saw the row in the house of the accused from his own room was a tissue of falsehood, and that he had deliberately perjured himself. The case was adjourned till the 7th of September.

A HOSPITAL PATIENT COMMITS SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Parsee, named Ruttonji Cursetji, aged thirty-seven years, lately a servant in the employ of a plumber, residing at Null Bazaar. For the last four months the deceased had been suffering from dropsy, and was, for some time, under medical treatment at the J. J. Hospital. During the recent outbreak of cholera Ruttonji left that institution, and went to live with his master. On Monday night the deceased went to his brother, a compositor in the *Times of India* Press, and asked him for accommodation in his house as he was very ill. The brother allowed him to remain and the deceased stayed there until the following morning, when at his own request his brother conveyed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was put into a ward on the ground floor at the east front. Yesterday morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, Ruttonji was missing from the ward. A search was made, but he was not found until 8 a.m., when Sonia, a Municipal sweeper, while walking near the Nakoda Tank, on the east side of the hospital, observed the body of deceased floating on the surface of the water in the tank. The police were informed and on the body being removed, it was identified by the house surgeon. Life was then extinct and there were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the hospital clothes. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE subjoined report is to be presented at the annual meeting of the above company to be held on Tuesday next:—

The board of directors now submit to the shareholders the twelfth annual report showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1894. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance-sheet, amounting to Rs. 46,131-13-1, have since been liquidated. It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 5,301-6-10 be written off for depreciation, for the plant and furniture fittings in the laboratory and godown. The manager and staff have taken and valued the stock with the usual care, provision has been made for deterioration, and unsaleable goods have been rejected, after which it was most carefully checked, and the directors have every reason to believe that the amount estimated under this heading is correct. The directors, as usual, have themselves again engaged in checking the stock in a large number of items, both in the head office, the laboratory, and branches. The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 66,625-13-5, which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 66,625-13-5; dividend of 12 per cent. on paid-up capital, or Rs. 21 per share, Rs. 42,000; deterioration of building, Rs. 1,850-13-10; deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 3,450-9-0; bad debts, 2,654-4-5; bonus to staff, Rs. 3,700; to reserve fund, Rs. 12,970-2-2;—total, Rs. 66,625-13-5. The reserve fund stands at Rs. 1,65,899-12-10; Rs. 28,000 of which are invested in Government Paper, and will, with the Rs. 12,970-2-2 now proposed to be added to it, which will also be invested in Government Paper, make the reserve fund Rs. 1,78,869-15-0. The directors continue to be satisfied with Mr. Bristed's management of the affairs of the company, both in matters of finance and in the general administration. They are also satisfied with the zeal and willingness of the whole of the staff, and especially with the high professional efficiency of the European members. The directors continue to be satisfied with the management and working of the company's branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla. Under section 86 of the articles of association, two of the directors, viz., Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy and Dr. Blaney, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., also retire from office, and it will be for the shareholders present to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

In laying before you for adoption the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1894, your directors regret to report that the cotton crops in the Surat and Broach districts were considerably below those of the previous years, and consequently the company's working for the past season has not been quite satisfactory. The proprietors of the several ginning factories in the Surat districts entered into a joint-working agreement at favourable rates, but owing to short crops, as mentioned above, the actual profits in the combination proved much under expectation. The company's press turned out this year 7,715 bales only, as against 12,289 bales during the last year, thus showing a considerable falling-off from the last year which is due to the short crops. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the company has made a profit of Rs. 4,923-7-3 which together with the balance of last year's profit, makes up a total of Rs. 5,830-4-6, out of which your directors have carried Rs. 1,000 to depreciation of machinery account, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,830-4-6 available for distribution. Out of this sum your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, being 6 per cent. per annum on the capital, be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 4,500-0-0, and that the balance of Rs. 330-4-6 be carried over to next year's account. The company's buildings have been insured as under:—The press building, Rs. 14,000; the office building, Rs. 7,000; the ginning factory building, Rs. 7,000; the ginning factory machinery (except engine and boiler), Rs. 11,000;—total, Rs. 18,000. The engine, boiler, and machinery in the press factory are not insured. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1895, and to fix his remuneration. Under article 110 of the articles of association, one of your directors, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 per share, free of income-tax, was declared payable on and after the 6th proximo. The retiring director, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, was re-elected. Mr. Kalianroy Shunkerpersad was elected an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 75 for the year ending 30th June, 1895. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents, as well as to the directors, for the satisfactory management of the business of the company; and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

492-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mulji vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

493-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie, L and O.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

DACOITS TRACKED BY THEIR SHOE-PRINTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKHMAN UMED AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, on the 25th April last, convicted the three accused of dacoity and sentenced each of them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that, on the 26th February last, Abbesang Hathibhai, with his wife and child; Alibhai Oomar, with his wife; and Kesar Bhaibava had gone to Broach. They made purchases of clothes there, and all except Kesar set out to return, in the evening, making the journey in a bullock cart. They reached the village of Chanaj, which lies some four miles to the north of Broach, about sunset. There Alibhai left the cart to fetch water on the south side of Chanaj, and caught it up on the north side. About that time they saw seven men emerge from the Bhilwarra of Chanaj, who, after following the cart a little distance, left the cart-road and took a field path. The cart came near to the village of Paguthan, which lies about a mile north of Chanaj. By the road side these seven men were sitting. They accosted the occupants of the cart; then two of them took out the bullocks, while the rest attacked and robbed the occupants. Alibhai, who was driving, escaped and ran to Paguthan; he obtained help there, and when he and others came towards the cart, the robbers made off. But before being obliged to do this, they had almost stripped the women of their ornaments, and had taken the loose clothes also, most of which had been bought that day. The police patel took Abbesang and Alibhai to Chanaj, where the local patel collected the Bhils and Talavias, and Abbesang and Alibhai picked out the first accused as one of their assailants. Next morning the chief constable arrived; he and others went to the scene of the robbery, and there found the tracks of seven men. These they traced for four or five hundred yards through the fields up to a spot where they found a lot of clothes thrown down in a field. These clothes were identified as those belonging to Abbesang and Alibhai. Thence the seven robbers separated, for the tracks of three were followed up to the outskirts of Chanaj. The tracks of the other four were followed some little way; then they dwindled down to the tracks of one man only, which were followed by the chief constable up to the outskirts of Broach. When the chief constable returned, the Bhils and Talavias of Chanaj were again assembled and Abbesang and Alibhai, on being asked to identify their assailants, picked out the three accused. Then the shoe-prints of the shoes worn by the three accused were compared with the shoe-prints of the three men tracked to Chanaj, and found to correspond. None of the ornaments stolen were recovered except one small silver amulet, which was found lying in a field. Nothing of a suspicious character was found in the houses of the accused. Some dates and other food taken out of the cart were found in the house of the third accused. The evidence as to the tracking, said the Sessions Judge, was of the greatest importance in this case. The accused were taken to a place where the shoe-prints of the three men were visible, and were made to walk there, so as to produce shoe prints that could be compared with the shoe-prints that had been tracked. A skilled tracker said that the shoe-prints did correspond; and none of the accused challenged the correctness of the comparison. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the dacoity was evidently committed by an organised gang; it must have been planned beforehand, and was carried out with great determination. He gave the dacoits the benefit of supposing they threatened to cut the woman's feet, when trying to get her anklets, merely to frighten her and keep her quiet. But after making that concession, he said the crime stood out as an indication of determined lawlessness; and it must be met by a severe sentence. The three accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

CRICKET.

THE SURAT HIGH SCHOOL VS. BARODA TEAM.

A CRICKET match was played at Baroda, on Monday, the 27th instant, between the above-mentioned teams, which resulted in an easy victory for the Surat High School C. C. by an innings and 85 runs. The High School captain having won the toss elected to bat. The High School team scored 167 runs, of which Messrs. Desai, G. Megha, Vania, F. B. Megha, J. Bharucha, and Kothawalla scored 46, 29, 26, 14, 11, and 11, respectively. After fifteen minutes' recess the Baroda team went in and scored 57 in the first innings, and 25 in the second, of which Messrs. Kale and Savat scored 15 and 13, respectively. The bowlers of the Baroda team, Messrs. Dhulip and Jamdar, bowled well, and the bowlers of the High School team, Messrs. G. Megha and A. H. Desai, managed between themselves to take all the wickets of their opponents. The following is the full score:—

THE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

1st Innings.

F B Vania, b Dhulip	26
R M Bharucha, b Dhulip	11
S Buxi Saheb, b Jamdar	5
A H Desai, run out	46
G A Megha, b Hakim	29
J K Megha, c Dushputre, b Jamdar	14
F J Vania, b Jamdar	2
J M Bham, run out	5
M R Kothawalla, b Hakim	11
M C Angalia, c Ghorpade, b Dhulip	0
A E Bhalmia, not out	9
Extras	11
Total...	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Dhulip	29	62	7	4
Jamdar	27	60	5	4
Hakim	6	17	1	2
Kale	6	17	0	0

THE BARODA TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Savat, b Desai	13	b Desai	7
Routal, b G Megha	3	c Buxi, b Desai	0
Kale, b G Megha	15	b Megha	0
Dushputre, c J Megha, b G Megha	5	b Desai	3
Dhulip, c Bham, b G Megha	3	b Desai	1
Puranik, b Desai	0	not out	6
Hakim, b G Megha	0	b Megha	0
Tambe, c J Megha, b Desai	8	b Desai	0
Jamdar, not out	3	c J Megha, b G Megha	2
Ghorpade, b Desai	0	b G Megha	1
Balvantrao, run out	1	c Kothawalla, b G Megha	0
Extras	6	Extras	5
Total..	57	Total..	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.					2nd Innings.				
	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W	
G Megha	10	19	2	5	7	15	0	5	
Desai	10	12	0	5	7	5	3	5	

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THESE sports came off yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines, as usual. Owing to the unfavourable condition of the ground, the programme was slightly altered by removing the jumping event and substituting Post and Ball Competition. The following are the results of the events played off:—

I.—POST AND BALL COMPETITION.

To pick two polo balls off two posts at a gallop.
Mr. H. Raymond 1
Six competed.

II.—TENT-PEGGING—HORSES, HALF SECTION.

Messrs C. E. Stevens and Bulkley 1
Messrs H. Raymond and Ferguson 2

III.—POLO BALL FLURRY BAREBACK.

H. E. E. Procter 1
T. W. Birkett 2
Five competed.

IV.—THE NEW STAKES—GENTLEMEN'S NOMINATION.

Mrs. Burder, nominated by Mr. Burder 1
Miss Wilson, nominated by Mr. Birkett 2
Miss G. Griffith, nominated by Mr. Capper... 0
Miss Long, nominated by Mr. Stevens..... 0
Miss Bapty, nominated by Mr. Greig 0

V.—POSTILION RACE.

Mr. Birkett's the Buster and Caramel..... 1
Mr. Procter's Crib and Gareeb..... 2
Five ran.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

MR. HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company will close their season, on Saturday evening, when "My Sweetheart" will be produced by special request. Gilbert and Sullivan's operatic satire, "H. M. S. Pinafore," will be staged to-morrow, while to-night the audience will be entertained to the ever popular "Alhambra Varieties." On Tuesday evening the pantomime "Sleeping Beauty," or Harlequin Sailor Prince and the Good Fairy Silver-Star, was produced with remarkable success. The pantomime is a well conceived burlesque by the author of "Lalla Rookh." It abounds in jokes, puns, and happy hits, whilst it introduces songs, dances, and choruses galore. The audience testified, by hearty and continuous applause, to the entirely satisfactory character of the entertainment. Last night "Lalla Rookh" was produced before a large and appreciative audience.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at 102½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 110¼. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced ¼ per cent., say, to 7/8 per cent, that on short London Bills remaining at ¼ per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £59¼. The price of Bar Silver declined 3/8d., returning to Saturday's quotation of 30½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 5/8 cent cheaper, at 65 5/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 103¼; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered, at fcs. 25·19.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 33¼s. per 416lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Brown Rapeseed at 32s. per 416lbs., nominal, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 13-16d. perlb.; and Arrivals were 3-16d. lower in the nearest and most distant positions, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. in the intermediate ones, the extreme quotations being 3 23-32d. both for August-September, and December-January deliveries. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady, and Reuter quotes 7lbs. Grey Shirtings at 4s. 2d. per piece, or 2d. lower than his last quotation, about six weeks old; 8¼lbs. Shirtings at 5s., or, 1s. 1½d. lower; 39 in. Jacconets, at 2s. 2¼d., or 1d. lower; 45 in. Mulls, at 2s. 4½d., or 1¼d. lower; and 40 Mule Twist at 6¾d., or a decline of 1/8d. per lb.

In New York, a further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 6 7/8 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 3 points lower, at 6·57 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Locally, hardly anything has been done in Cotton again to-day, the only purchases having been 300 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 161; and 200 Miraj, at Rs. 187 per candy, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken for export to a small extent to-day, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates, which rule as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	0	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	9	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	5	3 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS.—A moderate business has transpired in this market, the tone of which has been steady, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced an anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-12-0 to 7-14-0 per cwt., other kinds, being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	923 bales.
Wheat.....	3,112 cwt.
Rapeseed	7,307 "
Castorseed.....	893 "
Rice	1,308 "

FREIGHTS are generally unchanged, but with next to nothing doing. The Leander (s) has filled up at about 13s. per ton for Dunkirk.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1¾d. for Demand; and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a moderate amount was placed. Early in the day another effort was made by the Bazaar to lower rates by coming out to buy freely at 1s. 1¾d. for Demand, for August-September delivery, without success, and ere long this rate was also available for Telegraphic, and the quotation for three months' sight Credits became 1s. 1 7/8d. Re-sales of Demand and Gold were then reported on the basis of 1s. 1 13-16d., and later on at 1s. 1 27-32d.; and, later on, Calcutta coming firmer, this market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·46	"

with forward rates for Bank media of remittance 1s. 1 25-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted this morning at 104¾ both for Money and Account for Four per Cents; but rates soon advanced ¼ per cent. to 105, in both positions, this improvement being maintained to the close in a steady market; 103¾ having been named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been much quieter to-day, and the only changes in Mill Scrip are an advance of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Colaba Land and Mill, James Greaves, and Luckmidas. In other shares, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 10; Delhi and Northern Flour, and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2 each. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,280.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Dhollera 3
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	102¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, AUG. 28.
The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.
SUEZ, AUG. 28.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.
COLOMBO, AUG. 29.
Mail steamer Rosetta, from China, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La-Seyne, having left Kurrachi on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., is expected here on Friday morning early.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
AUGUST 29.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect.
During interruption of Corean lines telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, and Genzan can be forwarded by post from Fusan. See rule 125, Section three of Telegraph Guide.
Amoor route interrupted near Stritinsk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 P.M., of the 29th August, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	10	7 p.m.	23	35
Teheran	29	1	28 p.m.	..	30
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	...	47

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 P.M., of the 29th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	...	1
" Karachi.....	...	39	...	6
" Madras.....	...	45	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 28.
10 p.m. ... 79·4
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.
6 a.m. ... 76·3
10 a.m. ... 76·5
2 p.m. ... 79·4
6 p.m. ... 78·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALDER—August 24, at Ootacamund, the wife of J G Calder of a daughter.
COOK—August 25, at Madras, the wife of Dr Nield Cook, of a son.
HAMBER—August 23, at Kasauli, the wife of L C B Hamber, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.
MACKENZIE—August 10, at Government House, Rangoon, the wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K C S I, of a son.
MACKINTOSH—August 13, at Deanston, Kalichat P O, South Sylhet, the wife of William Mackintosh, of a daughter.
SCUTT—August 16, at Jotogh, the wife of Sub-Conductor J C Scutt, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.
WINDHAM—August 17, at Bhopal, Central India, the wife of Lieut C J Windham, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—PROUT—August 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, Joseph Smith, Survey of India Department, with Hannah Maria (Annie), daughter of the late John Edward Prout, District Engineer, Masulipatam, Circle. Both grand children of the late William Prout, Commissariat Department.

DEATH.

O'CONNOR—August 3, at Jubbulpore, of brain fever, Nora Alice O'Connor, aged 7 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

No matter how capable and resolute the executive officers left in charge of a Native State may be, the conduct of affairs must of necessity suffer when, as in the case of Baroda, considerations of health necessitate repeated and prolonged absence on the part of the ruling Chief. It is well-known that the enlightened and accomplished Maharaja of Baroda is a strong and practical administrator, and when in health he has devoted his utmost energies to the task of advancing the well-being of his subjects. He has shown himself possessed of an enormous capacity for work, and has brought his strength of will and independence of judgment to bear on small things as well as great. Scarcely any matter of detail has been too small for the personal consideration of his Highness, whose motto as an administrator might well be "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." Even when in Europe in search of health the Gaekwar, as far as possible, retains his hold on the affairs of state, and is in constant correspondence with the Dewan and other executive officers. But government by telegraph and letter has many disadvantages, which it is unnecessary to detail, and we are sure that the subjects of the Gaekwar will be intensely gratified when the health of their sovereign permits of his return from Europe to fulfil those duties for which he possesses so many high qualifications. The prolonged absence, not only from the State, but also from India of a Prince of such strongly marked individuality as the Gaekwar of Baroda must necessarily open wide the flood-gates of ambition and self-seeking on the part of subordinate officers, and affords an opportunity for discontented subjects to betake themselves to the Cave of Addulam. In saying this we do not for a moment wish to join in the angry controversy that is now raging in certain journals as to the truth or otherwise of the charges preferred against the Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. U. S. Baput. All we wish to point out is that if the Maharaja's health permitted of his continued residence in Baroda, the discontent regarding the Settlement rules and the way they have been carried out, would have received the personal investigation of the Gaekwar before it had assumed such serious proportions, as to subordinate all other questions of state policy. Under existing circumstances reports have had to be despatched to the Gaekwar, and it has been necessary to delay action pending the receipt of instructions from his Highness.

The Commission which is to assemble in a fortnight's time has been appointed on a similar basis to the famous Crawford Commission of 1888, and sits as a jury. Having recorded evidence, it will present a report to the Gaekwar, who will finally decide as to how far the charges against Mr. Baput have been substantiated. These charges are about fifty in number and consist of specific accusations of bribery and extortion. It is very unfortunate that at this juncture Mr. Elliott, C.I.E., the Bombay civilian under whose supervision the Settlement has been conducted, should be in Europe on leave as his presence would materially assist in the ascertainment of truth. The Commission of Enquiry will consist of Mr. Jamsetjee Ardesir Dalal, M.A., upon whose useful work as Census Superintendent we recently commented; Mr. Gajanand Bapuji Kothare, B.A., LL.B., Judge of the Vishnagar Division; and Mr. Ganpatrao Gaekwar, City Judge of Baroda, and a cousin of the Maharaja. It was at one time rumoured that Mr. Baput, upon leaving Baroda after his suspension some weeks ago, had gone to Goa in order to be beyond the jurisdiction of the British Government, or any of its feudatories. There was no foundation for this statement, for, after visiting Poona, Mr. Baput came to Bombay, where he is at present residing. Indeed so far from the accused officer seeking to fly British territory, it is said that his advocate will raise as a preliminary objection to the claim of the Commission to investigate the charges against Mr. Baput that as he is a British subject, and his services were temporarily lent to the Baroda State, the Commission has no jurisdiction. It was at one time questionable whether Mr. Baput, against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued, would proceed to Baroda to meet the charges unless a guarantee was given that he would not be arrested. A letter asking for such guarantee was forwarded by his solicitors, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, to the Dewan a few weeks ago prior to the nomination of the Commission. The letter pointed out that Mr. Baput was anxious to go to Baroda forthwith in his own interests, but if he was arrested upon doing so, he would be practically deprived of all facilities for preparing his defence. It was added that if protection from arrest was guaranteed, Mr. Baput would give any reasonable bail that might be required. Information was also asked as to the preliminary inquiry then in progress. Mr. Baput having been suspended "on the strength of petitions received several months ago" it was urged that it would be "prejudicial to his interests to give further time to the petitioners, whosoever they might be." To this communication the Dewan-in-Council replied that "the enquiry now in progress is not of such a character, and has not yet reached that stage at which the intervention of professional gentlemen can be permitted." The Dewan further mentioned that it was not customary to "correspond with foreign practitioners of law, who have not received permission from his Highness' Government to practice in the State."

Upon this Mr. Baput himself wrote asking for the information which had been denied to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani on what he termed "grounds of doubtful technicality," and enquiring when the proceedings would "arrive at such a stage when Bombay solicitors, pleaders, or barristers would be allowed to appear." We are informed that Mr. Baput received no official answer to this latter enquiry, but in the meantime all doubt as to the right of obtaining legal assistance from Bombay was set aside by the action of the Gaekwar in appointing the Commission, which commences its sittings on the 10th September. The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta has been retained for the prosecution and Mr. Inverarity for the defence. A good many legal quibbles have been already raised, and the mention of so much forensic talent as the names given above imply, is a guarantee that the Commission will have a variety of knotty technicalities to consider. Upwards of three hundred witnesses are to be examined, and as new petitions are coming in day by day, the estimate that the sittings will extend over three months cannot be regarded as an extravagant one. It is said that up to the present Mr. Baput has not been supplied with a copy of the charges which the Commission is called upon to investigate, but we cannot believe that there is any deliberate intention on the part of the Council of State to deprive the accused officer of opportunities of preparing his defence. It is the more important that the investigations should be so conducted as to disarm any suspicion of unfairness, as Mr. Baput, even though he be the principal person accused, is only one among many, and the procedure in his case will doubtless be taken as a precedent in dealing with the charges brought against those of his subordinates, of the Deccani Brahmin caste, who have been suspended wholesale, and who are in some instances under arrest. Mr. Baput has recently been informed that the Council can give no guarantee of immunity from arrest until the Commission commences its sittings. If Mr. Baput attends the inquiry it will rest with the Court to determine whether or not to accept bail. In Baroda the forthcoming enquiry is exciting a great deal of interest, and, it is said that the discussion very largely resolves itself into a racial question. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the constitution of the Commission has provoked considerable criticism; but, on the whole, it is very doubtful whether his Highness the Gaekwar could have made a selection more free from the charge of partisanship, except by asking for qualified British officers to conduct the enquiry. It is generally felt that the Settlement rules as well as the officers appointed to carry them out are on their trial. Indeed, it is an open secret that the question of a revision of the Settlement rules has been referred by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, who are said to have already submitted their report to the authorities at Simla. What the Settlement rules are, and how far they vary from those in force under British sway, are points which must be deferred for future consideration.

RAPID progress is being made in sanitation in the Punjab, and the death-rate is growing appreciably less. The death-rate of the Punjab, however, is only exceeded by the rates of Assam and Bengal. Among the chief diseases of the year fever as usual caused the largest mortality. It is, however, satisfactory to remark that the deaths fell from 715,890 in 1892 to 389,506 in 1893, and the death-rate per 1,000 of population from 34·83 to 18·95. It is interesting to note that while as a rule towns suffer less than rural places from fever, the reverse is the case with diarrhœa and dysentery. It is beyond doubt that the percentage of deaths from fever in rural tracts is larger than that in urban tracts, and it seems to his Honor that the probability is that the former exceeds the latter to a greater extent than would appear from the reports, as more deaths escape record in rural than in urban tracts; but it would be unsafe to conclude that the mortality from other diseases is higher in urban than in rural tracts, except perhaps in the case of dysentery and diarrhœa, where the excess of the mortality in the urban tracts seems too large to be accounted for by better registration. The rural population is more exposed to wet and lives in worse houses probably than the urban, hence fevers theoretically ought to be (as in fact they are) common in rural areas. On the other hand bowel ailments are probably often associated with the insanitary conditions due to overcrowding, and this may help to explain their greater frequency in towns. In the Review of the Sanitary Administration Report for 1892 the causes of the heavy annual mortality from fever were discussed, and the opinion was expressed that one of the main causes is the saturation of the subsoil and the swamping of the surface of the country. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have this view placed upon some definite and tangible basis or else shown to be unfounded, and the Sanitary Board has been requested to have the statistics available in the Sanitary Reports of previous years carefully examined and fresh inquiries where necessary made with this object. A scheme for the more systematic distribution of quinine among the people during the unhealthy season has been made out by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor. Simple rules for the treatment of fever have also been widely distributed. From cholera altogether 639 deaths only were registered as against 75,959 in 1892. Dr. Roe divides his remarks on the subject of the cholera cases of the year into those which he traces to pilgrims from the Hardwar Fair and those not so traceable. Under the orders of the Government of India, enquiry was made on the allegation that cholera had been disseminated from Hardwar, and as the result of this enquiry it was said that "the Governor-General in Council considers that it is satisfactorily proved that, although returning pilgrims may have been in some cases the first to fall victims to the disease, there is no evidence that its spread in 1893 was due to them, and the evidence is thus complete that at Hardwar itself, at the sacred sites and bathing pools, there was no cholera previous to the dispersion of the fair on the 12th April." Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, however, observes that in a year like 1893, when cholera prevails only to a very small extent, we can scarcely expect to find materials for any very definite conclusion. The local administration cannot be accused of indifference towards its people. It has projected sewage farms, and Dr. Roe, the officiating Sanitary Commissioner strongly urges that Municipalities be compelled to adopt the sewage farm method of disposal wherever practicable. A scheme for the appointment of a Provincial Sanitary Engineer has been propounded but has for the present been dropped owing to scarcity of funds.

THE Methodist Episcopal Medical Mission has received a check in the Central Provinces which we trust will not be misunderstood by friends at home. The missionaries sought to take over charge of medical and vaccination work in the Bastar State, but the proposal has recently been disapproved by the Chief Commissioner. In view of the delicate position of Government as trustee of the State during the minority of its Chief and of the inevitable connection between a service of Medical Missionary relief and the persuasion of the people in the direction of the religion which those who give it profess, the Chief Commissioner says he was compelled to the conclusion that the adoption of these proposals would be inconsistent with our fixed policy of absolute impartiality as between rival religions and would be particularly open to objection in a territory which, after a longer or shorter period of time, will have to be handed over to a Hindu ruler. He was of opinion, however, that there would be no objection to utilizing the services of members of the Medical Mission in inspecting, from time to time, the work of native subordinates, and the Commissioner and Political Agent have been authorized to arrange this, if the Mission should be willing to undertake such work. The Chief Commissioners' decision must meet with the utmost approbation and the consideration he has shown the missionaries cannot but be acknowledged. Their arrival in the Bastar State has evidently given little satisfaction to Government. The Chief Commissioner says it is clear that the present administrative staff is not adequate to the needs and legitimate claims of this important charge. The Raja is still so young that we may look forward to many years of Government management: the area of the State is large; its population is unusually diverse, and there is, in every branch of administration, exceptional scope for development and progress. Moreover says he the arrival of a European element "in the representatives of the Methodist Episcopalian Mission, whose aim is to settle villages and organize commercial undertakings, must in time lead to questions being raised which it will require great tact and experience to deal with." In all these circumstances the Chief Commissioner is strongly inclined to think that it will be necessary sooner or later—and the sooner it can be arranged the better—to place a European officer in charge of this State, and to have more competent and more numerous officers in charge of the Police, Forest, and Settlement Departments. The only obstacles to these proposals being acted on are, it seems, the very large area of the State and its comparatively scanty income. He desires, however, that the Commissioner and Political Agent should set themselves to consider the very important question of improving the administration of the State, to ascertain, as exactly as may be, what the financial outlook is, and then to submit the best proposals that the funds permit for placing the several branches of the administration on a sound and efficient footing.

THE Beni-Israel Benevolent Society is appealing for assistance since its funds cannot keep all the poor of the community it seeks to help above want. It is painful to the committee to find notwithstanding all its efforts that some of the flock must go out begging, being exposed to the effects of absolute want. They would not ask for outside help if it were avoidable, nor do they wish to, if members of their own community will come forward as desired. If a sum equal to fifteen hundred rupees per annum could be raised the committee believes it would be able to help almost all who are now utterly poor and helpless. There are many rich Jews who could supply the necessary funds, and the committee's report reminds them that if they cannot give lakhs as the Parsees, Khojas, and Banias do towards charitable objects, they can, at least, subscribe enough to cover necessary expenses.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade disposed of an appeal in what is known as the Matheran riding case, in which Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Lord, the proprietor of an hotel on that hill, was, in May last, convicted by Dr. J. P. Barry, the Superintendent and a third-class magistrate, of riding on a public way so rashly as to endanger human life, and was fined Rs. 15

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

A JAPANESE VESSEL RELEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Government has ordered the removal of the embargo laid on the steamer Islam, lying at Glasgow, and which had been bought by the Japanese Government for the purpose, it was alleged, of fitting her out as a cruiser.

Viscount Aoti, the Japanese Minister in London, has given pledges that the vessel is not intended for use as a man-of-war.

FURTHER DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Shanghai, stating that the Chinese troops with the assistance of five thousand Corean soldiers, have driven back the Japanese Army with heavy loss to Kaisong, forty miles northward of Seoul. The Chinese are continuing the advance.

ILLNESS OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

Telegrams have been received to the effect that the Comte de Paris is seriously ill.

THE PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF THE SOUDAN.

In connection with the recent success of the Italians at Kassala, and the suggestions made that the British Government should co-operate in the pacification of the Soudan, Reuter's agency learns that there is no question of any expedition being undertaken against Khartoum at present.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria, which has been engaged by the Government as a transport, opens the trooping season by leaving the Solent on the 13th proximo.

SLAVERY IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Aug. 29.

The discovery having been made that some Pashas were purchasing slave girls, steps were taken which resulted in the arrest of two prominent Pashas in Cairo, while another absconded.

The greatest excitement prevails here.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

Troops in garrison and Volunteers, numbering together over 4,500, were inspected this morning by Colonel Westmacott, Commanding the District. There was a large crowd of spectators, including the Commander-in-Chief and his staff. The Inspecting Officer and his staff rode down the lines. The troops marched-past in double companies, returning at trail. Guns and cavalry went past at a trot; the Horse Battery and Cavalry returning at gallop, finally forming a line advancing in review order.

THE POONA DISTRIC TPOLO TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

The polo match to-day was between the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Staff team. The former team was composed of Captain Gordon, Jemadar Hamberao, Captain Gabb, and Lieutenant Griffith. The Staff team comprised of Captains Upperton, Lecky, and Baynes, and Lieutenant Bond. The Staff scored three goals in the first period, during which several fouls were claimed and allowed. No goals were scored on either side in the second and third periods. During the fourth period the Lancers combined better and scored two goals. Two of their members, Captains Gordon and Gabb were thrown from their ponies, the first, through his pony slipping, and the second through the bridle of his pony breaking. Neither was seriously hurt. This was the most exciting game in the present tournament. The Staff team won by three goals and one subsidiary to two goals and three subsidiaries. The final match between the Staff team and the Poona Horse will be played on Saturday.

CRICKET: POONA VS. AHMEDNAGAR.

Play was resumed this morning. Barnes, the not-out, and Deas went in to bat, but got out at once. The innings closed for 211 runs. Ahmednagar then went in for their second innings, making the same number of runs as Poona. This left Poona 86 runs to win the match, which they made by 5-30 p.m. Rev. Darby bowled well for Ahmednagar, as did Captain Poore for Poona. Dr. Trask batted well throughout. The following are the scores:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Carter, c Wyatt, b Poore	0	run out	6	
Kennedy, c Substitute, b Poore	3	c and b Poore	66	
Saulez, c Martin, b Poore	7	c Usborne, b Hancock	50	
Hall, c Deas, b Poore	29	c Fernyhough, b Poore	42	
Strong, c Poore, b Deas	1	b Poore	25	
Keeshan, b Poore	16	c Usborne, b Poore	3	
Hatch, c Wyatt, b Poore	11	b Poore	0	
Darby, l-b-w, b Poore	4	b Hancock	0	
Ingle, c Poore, b Hancock	20	not out	5	
Boger, c Deas, b Poore	0	c Barnes, b Poore	0	
Lord, not out	3	l-b-w, b Poore	0	
Extras	0	Extras	14	
Total	85	Total	211	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Deas	120	51	8	1	75	46	3	0
Poore	120	34	6	8	114	57	7	7
Hancock	1	0	0	1	135	54	10	2
Barnes	...	...	...	..	45	32	1	0
Cates	...	...	...	...	15	8	1	0

POONA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Poore, c Hall, b Lord	5	b Darby	14	
Dr Trask, c Ingle, b Saulez	81	not out	14	
Wilkins, b Kennedy	53	run out	0	
Dr Martin, b Kennedy	6	b Kennedy	5	
Hancock, run out	6	not out	8	
Cates, did not bat		c Keeshan, b Darby	1	
Dr Barnes, c Darby, b Lord	22	c Lord, b Darby	33	
Usborne, not out	6	did not bat.		
Dr Wyatt, b Darby	10			
Fernyhough, c Hall, b Saulez	2			
Deas, b Darby	0			
Extras	20	Extras	14	
Total	211	Total	89	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Darby	220	77	21	2	83	31	4	3
Kennedy	90	33	4	2	70	24	5	1
Saulez	25	14	1	3	10	20	0	0
Lord	135	67	6	2				

CAPTURE OF ONE OF MR. TUCKER'S MURDERERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 29.

One of the gang who murdered Mr. Tucker has been arrested. The rest are now known, and all belong to the Pegu district.

A BURMAN DACOIT LEADER SHOT.

News has been received that Ah Waing, leader of the gang, who have carried on depredations on the Amherst-Siam border, has been shot on the British side of the frontier. This practically accounts for these dacoits. Those who have not either been killed, or sent to Bankok on extradition, or awaiting trial, have gone northwards towards Zimme. This success is said to be due to the operations decided at the meeting between Mr. Mercer, District Superintendent of Police, and the Siamese officers at Myawadi early in the season.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The total amounts tendered for conversion in India and England, both under the notification of the 30th June last and the renewed offer of the 13th August, are as follows:—In India—Loan of 1832-33, 15 lakhs; Loan of 1835-36, 40 lakhs; Loan of 1842-43, 23·25 lakhs; Loan of 1854-55, 2·67 lakhs; Loan of 1865, 20·30 lakhs; Loan of 1879, 1·39 lakhs. In England—Loan of 1832-33, 6 lakhs; Loan of 1835-36, 10 lakhs; Loan of 1842-43, 2·58 lakhs; Loan of 1854-55, 7·77 lakhs; Loan of 1865, 2·18 lakhs; Loan of 1879, 89 lakhs;—grand total, both in England and in India, 61·74 lakhs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant W. Robertson, Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, during Lieutenant-Colonel Mason's absence. Captain A. Johnstone will officiate as Staff Captain, *vice* Lieutenant Robertson.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the arrangements for the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, on Thursday, September 6:—General Brackenbury will introduce a Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army Bill; the Bill regarding Certificates granted to Engineers of Steamships will be introduced by the Hon. Mr. Westland; the Indian Articles of War will either be referred to a Select Committee at the next Council meeting or the one following.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION ESCORT.

The escort of the Waziristan Mission leaving Dehra Ismail Khan on or about the 1st October, will arrive at Tank, on the 4th idem, and at Kajuri Kach on the 8th, the delimitation work commencing from Damandi.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

The Government of India have decided that no change shall, at present, be made in the arrangements for the Waziristan Delimitation escort.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

In the direction of organising a punitive expedition against the tribesmen if the Mahsuds offend further, such an expedition may be forced upon the authorities.

THE MILITARY WORKS COMMITTEE.

A draft report by the Military Works Committee will probably be signed on the 10th September, all debateable points having been decided.

THE ADMINISTRADOR OF ILHAS AND THE *VINTE-E-UM DE SETEMBRO*.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Aug. 28.

Captain Gomes da Costa, Administrador do Concelho das Ilhas, went, yesterday, to the publisher of the *Vinte-e-Um de Setembro*, demanding the name of the author of an article, published in its issue of the 25th instant, in reply to one that appeared in the *Ultramar*, and as such demand was not complied with, the same local authority forced him to leave his house, and go along with him in his carriage. He took him to Dr. Joao Filippe de Souza, one of the editors of the same paper, where the same demand and threats were repeated without effect, and he left the place saying that he would return to-day, at one o'clock, for the same purpose, threatening that if he did not succeed, he would take other measures.

HINDU CHARITY.

JUNAGAD, Aug. 29.

Seth Dharamsi Morarji Go kaldas and his mother, who were here on a pilgrimage to Prabhas-Patan and Prachi, distributed books, clothes, sweetmeats, &c., in the boys' and girls' local schools, the Sanskrit Pathsala, and the Mohabat Madressa, to the amount of Rs. 1,000 with a view to commemorate their visit to these holy places. They have made a liberal donation towards the building of a dharmsala, at Gorakhmadhi, a halting place between Patan and Prachi. During their sojourn here they were the guests of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, and were treated hospitably. They left Junagad on Sunday.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY AZETTE."

SIR,—The ending of the Parsee-Presidency cricket match was so irregular as to call for some reference to higher authority, and I would suggest that the circumstances be referred to the Marylebone C. C. for decision. To resume playing after the bell has rung on the completion of a very important match cannot surely be authorised by the umpires or captain, and if passed over in this case, such a precedent may lead to anything. I maintain that it is not cricket! As to the money question most Englishmen backed their own countrymen, and the result, as it stands, makes them pay, when otherwise bets would have been off. It is not a question of cavilling; is it right?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 26. RULES.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I don't agree with your correspondent "B." The bet was made for a certain event happening under certain time. The event was that the match would result in a draw. At 5-45 when nine wickets of the Presidency team were down, the bell rang. The event, therefore, did happen, and hence the match resulted in a draw. The ten minutes' time allowed most sportingly by Mr. Raikes, the captain of the Presidency Eleven, has nothing to do whatever with the bet. That the bets, therefore, do not stand on the declared result is quite

Aug. 29. PLAIN.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corportion was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present; Captain Walsh, Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Dr A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Harkisondass Narotumdass, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

LIGHTING THE CRAWFORD MARKETS AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 22nd instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,020 to Messrs. John Fleming and Co., in connection with their contract for lighting the Crawford Markets and the Municipal Offices by electricity. Also requesting sanction to the payment to that firm of Rs. 513-8-0 on account of import duty paid in carrying out the contract.

The necessary sanction was given.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr K. N. Kabraji moved that the Municpal Commissioner be requested to instruct the Health Officer to lay before the Standing Committee, at their meeting, every Wednesday, a copy of the weekly mortuary returns prepared by him for the week ending every Tuesday. In support of his motion he said that in order to enable them to discuss and determine sanitary questions, it was advisable to furnish the members with mortality returns before they had actually appeared in the official Gazette.

The Chairman remarked that it was impossible to furnish the report even a few hours before their meeting on Wednesdays.

The Acting Municipal Commisioner pointed out that it was impossible to supply the required returns by the time they held their meeting. It would require the employment of a new clerk, but even then the figures would not be ready by the time of their holding the meetings. Even if the Health Officer managed to prepare the figures which appeared in Thursday's official Gazette, they would find no time to discuss them at the same meeting.

The motion was put to the vote but lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, there being four members in favour and four against it. After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that troops and followers, both regimental and departmental, detailed for duty with the Waziristan delimitation escort, should, for purposes of all concessions and privileges, be considered as on field service. The concessions will have effect from the date on which the troops respectively leave the most advanced station at which troops are permanently quartered under ordinary conditions.

Ismail, the native of Swat, who was arrested at Rawalpindi, the other day, with a box containing money and valuables to the amount of over a quarter of a lakh of rupees, has been transferred to the lock-up at Peshawar to facilitate the investigation now going on.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 18th August, 1894, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,140; and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,17,134; other earnings (estimated), Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,88,624, (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 2,888), or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 221-14-7. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 2,03,303-9-8, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 242-0-5.

As as rule, observes an up-country paper, when a Government signifies its intention of looking more closely into any particular branch of the administration by the institution of a new appointment, an expected increase of revenue somewhere or other will be found amongst the considerations that decided the matter. In this case it is notable that the motives were quite the reverse. What moved the Government to take steps for bringing the Oudh settlement work immediately under its own hand, was primarily the discovery that the patwaris' papers as they stood would justify an increase in the Land Revenue of 40 per cent. or more! It was notorious to the Government that whatever the estimates might show nothing like this could be taken from the people. And thus the great importance of the new assessment came into prominence. Sir Charles Crosthwaite had also during his Oudh tour become convinced of the expediency of having it made with as much promptitude and consideration for the people as possible; and to carry out these ends it was natural that he should pitch upon Mr. Benett, who, apart from his qualifications as a revenue officer, has a long-standing personal connection with Oudh, and possesses the confidence of the talukdars.

The experiment inaugurated at Dumraon, a few days ago, will be watched with general interest in all parts of India. As Mr. C. A. Oldham pointed out in his short address, the district was formerly celebrated for the excellent quality of its wheat, but the quality of the crop has been deteriorating for many years past, owing, it is conjectured, to climatic changes. With the object of recovering the lost prestige of Dumraon as a wheat-growing country the Maharani has imported a large quantity of seed from Muzaffarnagar, and this has been distributed to cultivators in all parts of the district. The meeting was very largely attended; and as a sign of increasing interest on the part of the cultivating classes in the efforts that are being made to improve Indian agriculture, the proceedings must be regarded as highly encouraging.

A Bill dealing with the question of the segregation of lepers is being drafted, with a view to its introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council during the Calcutta Session.

A grant of Rs. 83,000, excluding charges for establishment and tools and plant, has been made for the construction of the military buildings required at Para Chenar, the new cantonment in the Kurram Valley.

Lieutenant Howell, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, has been appointed Assistant Commissariat Officer, and Lieutenant Seagrim, Kohat Mountain Battery, Transport Officer, with the Waziristan delimitation escort.

The Secretary of State has formally sanctioned the appointment of Additional Commissioner of Settlements in Oudh, which was created by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces last spring, and has been occupied since by Mr. W. C. Benett, under the name hitherto of "special duty."

There is a good deal about straw hats in the new number of the "Hatters' Gazette." It was only last summer, we are told, that Londoners began to wear the straw hat with any freedom. Before then, it would have been a social crime for a man pretending to fashionable dress to appear in London streets in any hat other than the silk one; but the weather was so hot, and the tourists were so unquestionably comfortable in their straw hats, while Londoners were suffering dire distress, that at last common sense triumphed. Many daring Britons even left off their waistcoats on the hottest days. Real live judges may now don straw hats. These are being made in immense quantities, and many are being imported. Every imaginable colour and combination of colours is being worked up for hat bands. Ladies have taken to plaiting straw to be worked up into hats for their husbands or sweethearts. Princess Beatrice has plaited, "with her own hands," straw for a hat for Prince Henry of Battenberg, and the Queen herself is plaiting straw for hats for her sons and nephews. It is said that her Imperial grandson, the Emperor William, is to be a recipient, if not a wearer.

It is from Paris, not from Texas, that the latest snake story comes. The authority for it is the Director of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, a rival to the older-established zoological gardens, known as the Jardin des Plantes. According to that gentleman, two snakes who had lived peacefully together in the reptile house, both, in the temporary absence of the keeper, seized upon the same rabbit. Neither would give up the prey, so that they both proceeded to swallow it, one at each end of the doomed animal. The critical moment came, of course, when their jaws met in the middle. There was a brief struggle, and the larger and stronger snake of the two coolly proceeded to swallow the other in addition to the rabbit. When the keeper returned, it was too late to rescue the vanquished snake, who had completely disappeared.

A Vienna correspondent writes: At Brunn a strange man fell down in the street near the Town Theatre, and cried loudly for help. When members of the Free Aid Society arrived they soon saw that the man was mad. He was convinced that Caserio, M. Carnot's murderer, was pursuing him dagger in hand. He had left his home in Prerau under the delusion that Caserio was after him, and had run as far as Brunn when he broke down from excessive fatigue.

Dr. W. Howship Dickinson, Consulting Physician to St. George's Hospital and to the Hospital for Sick Children, commenting on some of the Characters of Disease in Childhood, points out, with Hippocrates, that old persons endure fasting most easily; next, adults; young persons, not so well; and infants worst of, all. Dr. Johnson said that he had "fasted from the Sunday's dinner to the Tuesday's dinner without any inconvenience." As a child he certainly could not have done this "without any inconvenience." Young children and boys and girls are often insufficiently fed; they require more than their elders, and generally get less. "Send the children to bed and lay the goose to the fire," is a somewhat selfish proverb which indicates the practice of our ancestors. Dr. Dickinson says:—"The substantial late meal, formerly called supper, now dinner, is, perhaps, not exactly suited to childhood; but there should be some substitute for it. The fast from, perhaps, a five o'clock tea to the next morning's breakfast is too long. I have often thought that schoolboys are not fed well enough and that not from want of means, but from want of knowledge. Children in the nursery beyond the age of infancy should have a little light food, such as milk or beef-tea, with toast, bread, or biscuit, just before going to bed. Schoolboys, or the like, who dine in the middle of the day, ought to have a little meat by way of supper.

The Press Censorship in Russia has forbidden the "Russkaya Zhisn" to publish advertisements or sell its issue in single numbers until further notice.

Only the most bigoted political partisans would refuse to draw an important moral distinction between political offenders and ordinary felons or misdemeanants. It seems, however, that felons and misdemeanants have their own view with regard to the matter. Recently some young men were tried, it will be remembered, at Klausenburg, in Hungary, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, for having conspired against the safety of the State. The prisoners in Szegedin gaol, hearing of the case, have petitioned the Minister of Justice begging him not to allow that place to be used for the incarceration of the young men. Although they have been convicted of various offences against the law, the petitioners protest that they are devoted to their country, and that they do not wish to rub shoulders with persons of such unpatriotic tendencies.

Not too soon the "Lancet" protests against the appropriation by fashion, as part of her system of decoration, of the seemly nursing costume. The nurse's apron, cloak, and bonnet are as much her distinctive regimentals as military scarlet is the national guarantee of a soldier's position. Wearing it, we know exactly who and what she is, we can somewhat gauge her character by her attire, and we can trust her service; but if any and every admirer of her comely dress may ignore its distinctive character, we lose much more than can be gained by a usurping fashion.

Mr. Carl Luffmann, the well-known Australian agricultural expert, who has been, for some months, studying viticulture and fruit growing roundabout Malaga, gives a highly favourable account of that part of Spain as a field for emigration. With the importation there of industrious men, capital, and modern appliances, there is every natural condition, he thinks, favourable to a speedy and profitable return. In fact, according to this authority, there is no country in Europe which presents advantages equal to those of Andalusia. At the same time he points out that Spain offers the advantage of being in Europe, and therefore close to home, while it has local attractions of such an old-world character as delight the most conservative. From a health point of view, moreover, the climate is unrivalled, a circumstance which tells strongly in favour of happiness. In Spain there are no bad seasons, no drudgery, no hard competition, no dearth of sunshine. The country, Mr. Luffmann declares, is open to receive and benefit every class of emigrant.

The third International Congress on Accidents during Employment and for Social Insurance is to meet, this year, on October 1, at Milan, where a Special Committee, with Signor Vigony, the Mayor of Milan, as President, and Senator Count Annoni and Signor Luzzatti, former Minister of the Treasury and actual member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, as Vice-Presidents, has undertaken the work of organization. This committee have sent out circulars in which they invite the managers and representatives of Labour Accident Insurance Societies, of Sick Fund and Old Age Fund Associations, of large industrial establishments, and of mining and engineering enterprise, to take part in the Congress. A number of papers will be read by authorities from Italy, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany. Several Governments have promised to send special delegates. The committee has obtained from the Continental Railway Companies a promise of special reductions of the fare to Milan for those who wish to be personally present at the Congress.

A Rome correspondent attributes to excessive heat in that capital an increased number of suicides and cases of insanity. In three days some seventeen persons were taken to the lunatic asylums at Lungara and Castle Gaudolfo. Every day there is an average of about three suicides, or attempts at suicides.

Musical critics are very apt to complain that because an opera is written upon the Wagnerian system, the music is therefore nothing more or less than an imitation of Wagner. Against this view a writer in the "New Quarterly Musical Review" protests. He has discovered a composer who, although an undoubted disciple of Wagner, still preserves an individuality of style and treatment. The composer in question hails from Denmark, a country none of whose musicians, with the exception of Niels Gade, has made what may be considered a world-wide reputation, and his name is August Enna. Herr Enna is still a young man. His first work of importance was an opera in three acts, called "The Witch," which was produced at Copenhagen in 1892, and afterwards at Prague and Berlin, at all which places it met with a cordial reception. In a later work, called "Cleopatra," the libretto of which has been adapted by Herr Christiansen from Mr. Rider Haggard's novel of that name, Herr Enna has shown marked originality. It is a music-drama on the Wagnerian plan, rather than an opera, and if his English panegyrist is to be trusted, its character is such that the genius of its composer must in time be recognised by the musical world at large. Perhaps, Sir Augustus Harris might let us have a chance of hearing it one of these days.

Was the greatest show on earth a failure after all? "A disastrous failure" is what Lord Armstrong called it in a speech he has just delivered at Rothbury, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in opening a small local exhibition. In his view, the Chicago Exhibition failed on account of its very size. International exhibitions, he declared, have been getting bigger and bigger, and more and more costly, while at the same time they have diminished in profit and in general beneficial effects. Great centralised exhibitions being thus discredited, it is time, he thinks, to consider whether small ones will not have a better effect. Whatever may be thought of Lord Armstrong's views on international exhibitions, no one can doubt that he is right in saying that much good is done by small local exhibitions in encouraging amateurs in arts and crafts.

At prize-shooting recently, a detachment fired sixteen shots in three minutes from one of the Repulse guns, scoring nine direct hits, and planting all the other seven shots so close to the target that they would have riddled the hull of a very small ship. The seventeenth round was in this gun when the "cease fire" sounded, so that one gunner who was loading must have lifted no less than seventeen hundred pounds in three minutes. This incident gives a vivid idea of the work that would have to be done in action by crews of these quick-firing guns, as well as of the smartness with which the "Blue Marines" set about their task. Fire discipline will be a potent factor in any future battle at sea, and there can be no better means of acquiring it than by such exercise as one has seen at general quarters during the manœuvres.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—M. Daubree, Inspector of Forests in the Upper Pyrenees, had a narrow escape of being killed on Wednesday, while he, with the Minister of Agriculture and some other distinguished officials were riding up the mountains overlooking Cauterets. They wanted to see the works of defence and of the re-afforesting that go on there. Near the top of the Pegnere Peak, as the party was turning sharp on a zig-zag trick, the horse of M. Daubree went over a cliff that rose sheer from a torrent nine hundred feet below. There were some shrubs growing on the edge. M. Daubree had the presence of mind to withdraw his feet from the stirrups, let go the bridle, and hang on to a shrub. The horse fell to the bottom, and was found a mangled mass in the torrent. The rider remained unhurt, and was able at once to climb to the mountain track.

During the absence of the Duchess of York in Switzerland, the baby Prince at White Lodge has been given into the charge of Madame Bricka, the secretary and confidential friend of many years' standing to the Duchess of Teck. Madame Bricka shares her responsibilities with a competent nurse.

The well-known violinist, Jeno Hubay, or Eugen Huber, has just been married to the Countess Rosa Cebrian. The young lady's friends, it is said, were at first opposed to the match, but she waited until she was of legal age to decide for herself, when the stern guardians relented and the two were made happy. The bridgroom was a pupil of Joachim and Liszt, and is a member of the family of Huber, most of whom have been settled in Switzerland for nearly a century. His father, Karl Huber, however, resided in Pesth, where, after he became leader of the National Opera, he wrote his surname Hubay, in the Hungarian fashion.

THE MATHERAN FURIOUS RIDING CASE.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade disposed of an application filed by Hormusjee Nowrojee Lord in what is known as the Matheran furious-riding case. It was an application by the defendant for the revision of the decision of Dr. J. P. Barry, Superintendent and Third-class Magistrate of Matheran, who on the 5th May last, convicted the defendant of riding on a public way so rashly as to endanger human life, under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code, and fined him Rs. 15, in default three days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the defendant.

Dr. Barry, in his summing up, said this paltry case had occupied the court three mornings and had been thrice postponed to meet the convenience of defendant and his solicitor. It might very well have been disposed of at a single sitting. The utter waste of time over a mass of iteratious and trivialities was at any rate proof that the court was anxious to allow every facility and latitude to the defence. Regarding the issue before the court, the facts were of the simplest kind, and the point for decision but a single one, viz., whether the defendant, H. N. Lord, on the morning of the 19th April, did ride a horse in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, and thus render himself liable to be charged under Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code. The circumstances were briefly these. Owing to the wild riding that was generally complained of as a nuisance and danger along the narrow winding roads of Matheran, it had become necessary for the protection of the public to tell off special police to bring furious riders under the arm of the law. The head constable who was the complainant in this case, stated that he saw defendant on the 19th April last riding in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. He was borne out by witness Luxmon Bhicoo, a constable who had been posted for this special duty of stopping furious riding, and by two other constables. Against this evidence was placed that of a medical gentleman, who said that defendant's heart palpitates, and that it is weak. Dr. Barry was afraid that the large vagueness of this testimony was of small enlightenment even if its relevancy was not beyond him. Most of them did things every day that they knew to be bad for nerves, for liver, or digestion. A proclivity to palpitation and a kind of weak heart would hardly deter an experienced rider from letting his horse out. The defendant rode in races as Dr. Barry had seen notwithstanding these disabilities. It seemed defendant left the hotel on horseback on the morning of the 19th April, at 6-30 a.m. Between this time and 7-30 a.m. there was ample time for the defendant to go twice over the same ground once, might be, in company with his two witnesses, and once without them, the latter possibly being the occasion when he was caught by the police. There was thus a possibility of reconciling the evidence of the prosecution and the defence. There was no real conflict between the witnesses on either side. The police evidence being thus unrefuted must be held to stand. Even if he failed to charitably see this loop-hole of escape from suspecting perjury on one side or the other, Dr. Barry said he should still be of opinion that it did not lie on the side of the police. He refused to believe that the police not only went out of the way to specially single out the defendant, but lied in a wholesale manner to bring about a conviction that usually involved only a smal fine. There was no proportionate motive assignable for such conduct, and the villainy it implied of conspiracy and triple perjury over so small a matter was too large a mouthful of reckless imputations for any magistrate to swallow. Because a few words might have passed once upon a time between the defendant and a policeman about a byle and chickens, hardly supplied motive sufficient to the police to make scoundrels of themselves in order to get him fined a few rupees. If the imputation of this sort of motive were allowed to govern the magistrate's decision, they might, Dr. Barry remarked, as well bid good-bye to all executive law in Matheran. Every budmash, said the doctor, who had ever had any difference of opinion with the police would claim immunity by raising the bogie of animus. It would thus prove a capital investment to be able to point to a former "tiff" with the police. Dr. Barry acquitted the police of malignant motive in this case. With regard to certain statements made by the defendant in certain exhibits in the case regarding Dr. Barry himself, he would only notice them so far as this. It was something entirely new for the Superintendent of Matheran to be told that he was not at liberty to remonstrate with a householder whom he had reason to regard as the instigator or co-operator in the squalid intrigues of the bazaar, nor to point out to him in a friendly way the folly of such conduct. It was something stranger still, Dr. Barry proceeded to remark, to have a word of counsel twisted into a symbol of blood hostility as if the Superintendent, in his capacity of magistrate, was no longer competent to deal with one of the most trivial cases, that could occupy a court. It was a matter of surprise that the defendant should have taken such round-about trouble to demonstrate that even a schoolmaster might be a very foolish person. Dr. Barry found the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 15 with the alternative of three days' simple imprisonment.

On an appeal from Dr. Barry's decision, Mr. Fawcett, magistrate of the District of Kolaba, upheld it on the 1st June last. One of the grounds of appeal was that the magistrate had imported his own personal knowledge of facts, regarding which no evidence had been given at the trial, into his judgment. That point, Mr. Fawcett remarked, was of little importance in face of the fact that, independently of any such personal observations on the part of the magistrate, there was sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: As there is no proof of any person being near the riding did not "endanger human life." (Starling under Section 280.) We think that although there is no proof of any person being on the part of the road between Narel and Matheran, on which and at the time when the accused was riding his horse in a rash or negligent manner, it was competent to the magistrate to take into his consideration the probability of persons using that road being placed in danger by the act of the accused. What the accused is found to have done comes within the mischief struck at by Section 279 of the Indian Penal Code; and we think it is included within the words. The court therefore declines to interfere.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROMISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The circular issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with your issue of to-day, puts before the public as an attraction its low rates and large profits. The bait of large profits must always be taken "cum grano salis," and the following remarks taken from the *North British Economist*, published in Edinburgh, on the 2nd ultimo, throw some additional light on the subject. The writer says: "Their (the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada) expenses are going up rapidly and the rate of interest earned by their funds is falling as rapidly. Here are the figures of the last two years, taking the rate of expense on the premium income, and the rate of interest on the mean of the funds.

	Rate of Expense.	Rate of Interest.
1892	25·75	£ 5-1-9
1893	31·3	£ 4-9-6

* * * * *

If 7½ per cent. is allowed for renewals the new business has cost 77·0 per cent. of the premiums on the new policies which is quite high enough." Can any one who studies the question at all imagine that with such a rapidly increasing rate of expense and decline in rate of interest any company can hope to act up to its promises of giving *large profits*. Promises as we all know are like pie-crust! The results of the matured policy given as an example in the circular are entirely misleading for the purpose of present calculations of future profit, and no one assuring with the company at the present time need expect to realise anything like the return shown to have been made in this particular case. The company, no doubt, takes good care in its policies not to commit itself by any definite promise as to profits, and if any one is deluded into expecting to make a profit in any way approaching in extent to that shown in the example his awakening from his delusion will probably be the reverse of pleasant. Estimates and estimates only can be given by any company, and it behoves the public to examine the rate of expenses and interest realised before putting its trust to any degree in estimates.—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-FUDGE.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

It is pointed out by a writer in the "Speaker" that no Dissenter can accept the distinction Mr. Gladstone draws between the ancestor who was guilty of heresy and the descendant who persists in his ways, yet without sin. "Here ancestor and successor stand together; the fathers of Nonconformity are the saints of the Nonconformist, and he could not allow himself to be legitimated if they were to remain outlawed."

COUNCIL BILLS AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to your correspondent "Inquirer" for replying so promptly, in your issue of the 20th instant, to my questions, and for admitting so frankly that "undoubtedly the reduction of the circulation by the amount of the rupees which otherwise would have been paid out against Council Bills tended to reduce prices, stimulate exports and increase the favorable balance of trade." But I think it somewhat unfair of "Inquirer" to take for granted, as he does in the letter under reply, that this effect of the stoppage of Council Bill sales, which was overlooked in his previous letters, was also overlooked by Sir James Mackay and the Indian Currency Association, when advocating the sale of Council Bills at a fixed rate. "Inquirer" says: "The reduction of circulation thus effected was no part of the scheme of Mr. Mackay and the Currency Association when agitating for the stoppage of Council Bills." But he will find he is mistaken on this point if he will refer to the manifesto of the Central Committee of the Association published on the 18th June last, which states that "this Association has always insisted strongly on the necessity for contracting the currency," and advocated to that end "the sale of Council Bills at a fixed minimum, thus causing contraction by driving rupees into the Reserve Treasuries when Bills were not sold . . . This contraction has, however, been relieved by the substitution of silver bullion for hoarded rupees and the displacement of Imperial by native coins on the borders of Independent States."

"Inquirer" will admit that the stoppage of Council Bill sales did withdraw or withhold nine or ten crores of rupees from the circulation, and there is every reason to believe that this contraction of the circulation was the lever with which the Association hoped to restore the favourable balance of trade. I have already said that this method of contraction was imperfect, and was impeded in numerous ways, *e.g.*, by the serious redundancy in the currency at starting, by the imports of cheap silver, by the disturbance to the export trade to China, and by the unnecessary impetus given to imports into India by the attempt to raise sterling exchange at a jump to 1s. 4d.; but when "Inquirer" argues that this stoppage of the sale of Council Bills was calculated *per se* to abolish the favourable balance of trade, I hold he is mistaken.

"Inquirer" writes: "Undoubtedly the reduction of the circulation by the amount of the rupees, which otherwise would have been paid out against Council Bills, tended to reduce prices, stimulate exports, and increase the favourable balance of trade; but the effect was absolutely insignificant in the presence of the other measures by which fifteen or twenty per cent. of the ordinary supply of rupee bills was suddenly withdrawn from the market." His position in this matter is more fully explained in his letter of the 29th July, in which he says: "Thus the balance of trade is shown to be a direct consequence of the tribute or remittance, and it is fairly obvious that under ordinary circumstances if the tribute suddenly ceases, by a converse process, the balance of trade must be extinguished. . . . The stoppage of Council Bills is essentially a stoppage of payment of the tribute." This reasoning seems very plausible, but if we consider what happens in gold-using countries when the balance of trade turns against the debtor-country it will be found that this stoppage of bill transactions coupled with a contraction of the circulation is the orthodox means for restoring the balance of trade. To make this clear I shall take one of "Inquirer's" own quotations from John Stuart Mill, *viz.*, "Disturbances, therefore, of the equilibrium of exports and imports, and consequent disturbances of the exchange may be considered as of two classes, the one casual or accidental, which, if not on too large a scale correct themselves through the premium on bills, without any transmission of the precious metals; the other arising from the general state of prices which cannot be corrected without the subtraction of actual money from the circulation of one of the countries or an annihilation of credit equivalent to it." From these words it is evident that in the opinion of John Stuart Mill, when the reversal of the balance of trade is serious, the "fifteen or twenty per cent." of bill pur

silver, and he adds it is just as well to recognize that the present currency arrangements although necessary to this end, removed all effectual control over the fluctuation of the exchange in one direction, and that so far, the disturbances of trade equilibrium are likely to be more violent unless and until the Government makes its control effectual by raising its rupee price for gold, *i.e.*, I presume, by offering Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 for a sovereign instead of Rs. 15. "As regards fluctuations in the other direction there can be no effectual control until there is in India a real export trade in gold and a real gold specie point." These remarks I heartily endorse, excepting the statement that a real export trade in gold is necessary. The Dutch East Indies have fixed specie export and import points and absolute control over their exchanges with gold-using countries although they have no real export trade in gold; and Mr. Vanden Berg, formerly President of the Java Bank, now President of the Netherlands Bank, and representative of Holland at the late International Monetary Conference at Brussels, holds that all that is necessary to fix our sterling exchange is to supplement our present currency arrangements by a provision that will enable remitters from India to London to convert rupees into Bank of England notes at the Issue Department of the Bank at a rate fixed so that when fresh currency is wanted in India the rupees in the Issue Department will be found the most profitable mode of remitting specie to India. Under the 3rd clause of the Bank Act, the Bank has power to issue notes against silver bullion at any time to the extent of one-fourth part of the gold coin and bullion at such time held by the Bank of England in the Issue Department. This means that at the present time the Bank of England, without disturbing in the least its own business or the circulation of the United Kingdom, might issue notes against rupees, just as it issues notes against gold bullion from Australia, up to the extent of about £9,000,000, and Mr. Vanden Berg, who has more experience than any one else in the management of token silver currencies unsupported by local reserves of gold, holds, if I understand him rightly, that if the Bank of England as agent for the Government of India, undertook to sell rupee drafts on the Indian mints to all tenderers of gold in London at the rate, say, of 1s. 2d., and to issue notes against all rupees tendered in London at the rate of, say, 1s. 1½d., all would go well, and our sterling exchange could never fluctuate much beyond these limits. India, like Java, would have a gold standard without a gold coinage. Rupees would maintain a fixed value relatively to sterling money, and all commodities and claims in India would be priced relatively to gold although no gold coins were in circulation.

An arrangement of this kind would place the Indian and Home currencies on a footing that would give free play to the forces that, according to the quotations from John Stuart Mill, should regulate the exchanges, and I was in hopes that "Inquirer," while disapproving of the method of currency regulation, advocated by the Currency Association in 1893, might support the method of currency regulation, known as *Ricardo's Exchange Remedy*, recommended in para. 19 of the manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the Association on the 18th June last. "Inquirer," however, I regret to see, while admitting that it is "as certain as anything can be—as certain, for instance, as any proposition in Euclid—that the fluctuations of exchange could be kept within fixed limits, provided always that the Indian Government is willing and able to meet every liability that such a system would or might involve," has nevertheless grave doubts as to the practical expediency of such a measure. His objections will, I think, be found groundless when tested by experience gained in Java and other countries that have gold standards without gold coins; but I have already trespassed too far on your space and on the patience of your readers, and, with your permission, will reserve what I have to say on this subject for a future letter—Yours, &c.,

Calcutta, Aug. 25. X.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. O'B. OWEN has been transferred from No. 29 Company Southern Division to the 59th Field Battery.

CAPTAIN F. C. JOHNSTON has been transferred from No. 32 Company Southern Division, to the 70th Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT G. V. Green has been transferred from No. 5 Company, Eastern Division, to the 2nd Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT A. S Williams has been transferred from No. 12 Company Western Division to the 73rd Field Battery.

MAJOR MURCHISON, No. 22 Company Eastern Division, has been permitted to retire with a gratuity, with effect from 14th July 1894.

MAJOR F. B. BUNNY, Depot Company Western Division, and Major A. Mansel, D. S. O., 22nd Company Western Division, exchange companies.

COLONEL H. C. MORSE, Commanding the 8th Bombay Infantry, vacates his appointment on 16th proximo, on completion of 7 years in regimental command.

MAJOR H. E. PASSY, Military Accounts Department, on return from leave on medical certificate, has been posted for duty to the Western Circle at Rawalpindi.

LIEUTENANT F. M. DAVIDSON, R. A., has been appointed to the officiating command of No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Parry, on furlough.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS G. STODDART and G. E. Ellissen, on first appointment, have been posted to No. 13 Company Eastern Division and No. 12 Company Western Division, respectively.

WE hear that it is intended to hold a camp of exercise for the Bombay army in the neighbourhood of Poona, some time in the beginning of 1895, probably about the middle of January, and that the camp will last for three weeks.

CAPTAIN, A. G. JOHNSON, 7th Field Battery; Captain O. C. Williamson, No. 25 Company Western Division, and Lieutenant R. E. Home, No. 13 Company Eastern Division, have been transferred to the Seconded List on appointment to Indian Native Artillery.

THE dimensions of the cartridge approved for use in the new U. S Army rifle, the Krag-Jorgensen, are as follows:—Length, 3⅛ inches; diameter at base, 45 of an inch; at neck, 30 of an inch; length of shell, 2¼ inches; bullet, steel-jacketed, 1¼ inches long; weight, 220 grains; powder, smokeless, 40 grains. The rifle is to be sighted to 2,000 yards.

THE Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Colonel M. A. Rowlandson, completes his extended tenure on the 10th proximo and will vacate his appointment. It is expected that the next senior officer in the Department, Major D. A. A. Macpherson, who is now Examiner of Commissariat Accounts at Rawalpindi, will succeed Colonel Rowlandson.

MAJOR A. H. C. PHILLPOTTS, 59th Field Battery, has been appointed to "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Major C. P. Trescott, D. S. O., has been appointed to No. 1 Mountain Battery, *vice* Major Simpson, resigned. Colonel De Lautour Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been permitted, to retire on a combined Indian pension and extra annuity of £890 per annum, with effect from 28th June 1894.

SOME secrets of the cheap jewellery trade have been coming out in the course of the hearing of a case before Mr. Justice Wills at the Birmingham Summer Assizes. A jeweller, named George Albert Mills, carrying on business at Hockly Hill under the name of Davis and Co., was charged with feloniously transposing and removing a certain mark from brooches of nine-carat gold to brooches of base metal. As a matter of fact, the offence was not quite so serious as might be inferred from the charge. What the defendant did was this. He had strips of nine-carat gold stamped, and used these to make brooches, the backs of which were of six-carat gold. The law in England is sufficiently accommodating in allowing nine-cart gold, which means a composition of nine parts gold to fifteen parts of base metal, to figure as gold, but it draws the line at anything below that in value. So far as Mills is concerned, the matter was not of great importance as he was only a working jeweller in a small way of business. He was allowed, therefore, to withdraw his plea of "not guilty," and substitute one of "guilty," whereupon he was only bound over to come up for judgment if called upon. What made the case serious was the evidence that was given that he was instigated by certain persons in London, evidence that seemed to point to widespread evasions of the law. In the words of the judge, there was something in the background which the Assay authorities must use every endeavour to ring to light.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st instant:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th August 1894, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 500 to raise up to road level the low-lying ground measuring about 1,100 square yards between reclamation 'a' and the arched bungalow on Frere Estate.

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the saving (Rs. 565) on the provision for reclaiming plot E, item 2, section 1V, of statement circulated with Trustees' Resolution No. 384, dated 19th December 1893.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 14th August 1894, reporting that the works to be met from the loan of 11½ lakhs are being rapidly pushed forward, the cost of which is in the meantime being met by advances from the revenue cash balance; that between 30th September and 1st November next several heavy payments have to be made, aggregating Rs. 6,54,561, on account of interest on Loans, Sinking Fund of Victoria Dock, and Municipal Taxes, and it is estimated that at the end of September the cash in hand will be deficient to the extent of about Rs. 1,50,000 of the Trustees' requirements at that date, which deficiency will be increased to Rs. 3,50,000 at the end of October; that at the 31st March 1895, 6½ to 7 lakhs will be wanted to make up the amount of interest due to Government: and requesting orders of the Finance and Establishment Committee in the event of their deciding to raise the loan at once on the following points in connection with the tenders that will have to be invited:—(*a*) What notice should be given, (*b*) Whether a minimum should be stated, (*c*) Whether an option of paying by instalments should be given: also requesting orders as to the investment of Rs. 1,07,000, accumulated on account of depreciation funds and in connection with Government Notifications Nos. 4092 and 4093, dated 13th August 1894 respectively, regarding the conversion of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 into a 3½ per cent. loan or its repayment; requesting whether the stock certificates held by the Trustees for their Government Paper of this loan of the nominal value of Rs. 12,30,000 should be converted on the terms mentioned in the Government Notifications. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee.

Resolution.—Tenders should now be publicly invited in the from approved, for the loan of 10 lakhs sanctioned in Government of India letter No. A 2143, dated 18th May 1893, communicated in G. R. No. 137, dated 27th May 1893. Tuesday, the 18th September, should be fixed as the latest date for the receipt of tenders and the amount allotted should be payable on or before Saturday, 29th September 1894. The amount at the credit of the depreciation fund should be invested in 3½ per cent. Government paper at such time as the Finance Committee may determine. The amount held by the Trustees in the 4 per cent loan of 1865 should be tendered for conversion to 3½ per cent. in the terms of the recent Government Notifications.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Aug. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 17th Aug. 1894.	For week ending 17th Aug. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 17th Aug. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	11	391	12	414
" piloted out of harbour	12	419	10	429
" transported.	8	291	12	344
" attended to.	1	34	1	24
" warped	2	33	2	34

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	6	293	6	192
Victoria Dock ...	3	172	3	161
Total ...	9	375	9	353
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	5	204	4	197
Victoria Dock ...	5	184	3	158
Total ...	10	388	7	355
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	5	...	11	..
Victoria Dock ...	6	...	10	...
Total ...	11	...	21	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	1	52	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total ...	1	70	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 18th Aug. 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 18th Aug. 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 18th Aug. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
Dredger "Fremantle" continued from last week	...	1 d	..	11	4,196	8	2,604
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Vindobona	1	2 d	4,351				
S S Bentala.....	1	3 d	2,688	23	63,427	19	44,795
S S Mahanadi	1	1 d	1,189				
Total.....	8	7 d	8,228	34	67,623	27	47,899

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

IT is not often that we can credit Russian newspapers with obtaining accurate information in Central Asian affairs, for they are usually made the channel of false news designed to mislead English public opnion. The *Novoye Vremya*, however, seems to have been primed for once with simple truth as regards the points at issue between England and Russia on the Pamir Question. It announced sometime ago that the only portion of the debateable land beyond the Hindu Kush to be dealt with was from the Victoria Lake to the Chinese frontier. "In the west," it added, "the agreement is based on the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1885 and on the north by that of 1873. Bokhara cedes the southern portion of Darwaz to Afghanistan, the Afghans retiring from Roshan and Shignan but retaining Wakhan." This estimate of the position is likely to prove absolutely accurate. The main stream of the Oxus eastwards from Khamiab, where the labours of the Afghan Boundary Commission ended in 1884-85, will mark the northern boundary of Afghanistan. By this main stream is meant the river which flows from Victoria Lake southwestwards to the neighbourhood of Kila Panjah, where the Sarhad River unites with it to form the Ab-i-Panjah. A map must be consulted before this explanation can be understood. The Amir of Bokhara at present exercises control over the southern portion of Darwaz which lies within the great bend of the Oxus; while the Amir of Kabul holds Shignan and Roshan beyond the Oxus stream from Kila Wamar southwards. If England and Russia come to an agreement, it will take the shape of a renunciation by Bokhara of all rights south of the Oxus, the Afghans, on their part, occupying Darwaz, but withdrawing from Shignan and Roshan. A river boundary is always unsatisfactory, as the people on either bank are always closely allied, and have many interests in common, but the unfortunate mistake made in 1873, as to the course of the Oxus from Victoria Lake, almost compels England to accept the Ab-i Panjah as bounding Afghan territory. Wakhan, which lies to the south of the Lake, cannot by any possible diplomatic juggling be wrested from the Amir of Kabul, who has had posts established at Sarhad and Langer, the latter village being only one march from Bozai Gambaz.

The important point in the negotiations turns upon the future of the Pamir region eastwards of a line dropped from Victoria Lake to Langar. The Chinese have unquestionably exercised authority over this particular territory, in which the true sources of the Oxus lie, and the *Novoye Vremya* is perfectly right when it says that this is the only portion of the frontier districts to be dealt with. If Russia is to be allowed to annex it, she will have an approach to the Kilik and Khorabort Passes, and may even approach dangerously near to the Baroghil. This would involve a menace to some extent against Hunza-Nagar and Yasin, which certainly cannot be tolerated. The attitude of China in respect to this patch of territory is that of a power which seeks compensation elsewhere or desires to have support against an enemy in open warfare against her. A few months ago one would not have imagined that any connection could be found between the Pamirs and Corea, but affairs have developed so rapidly in the further East that such a connection has unquestionably been established. Russia may yet have to save Chinese prestige in the conflict with Japan, for the Corean War is by no means ended, and if the Czar came to the rescue of the Pekin Government, the latter would probably show remarkable complacency in smoothing the way for the Russians on the Pamirs. This is no extravagant view of the present position. Certain Russian papers have already spoken out plainly on the point, and their inspiration has come from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. English Ministers speak in a sanguine tone as to the probability of a satisfactory settlement of the Pamir Question, but they cannot blind themselves to the eventuality we have mentioned. Russia will keep the matter open as long as possible in the hope of gaining great advantages from an understanding with China; and it is for this reason that we have pressed for the early closing of the negotiations. The Corean imbroglio has come at a most inopportune moment, so far as English and Afghan interests in the Upper Oxus Valley are concerned.—*Pioneer.*

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT, 1894.

THE following is the text of the short Act—known on the Statute Book as 57 and 58 Vict., Cap. 12—that was passed last month for enabling Indian Railway Companies to pay interest out of capital upon lines under construction:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Railways Short title. Act, 1894.

2. The expression "the Secretary of State" means Definitions. the Secretary of State-in-Council of India.

The expression "Indian Railway Company" means a company registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, or any of them, and formed for the purpose of making and working, or making or working, a railway in India, whether alone or in conjunction with other purposes.

The expression "the railway" means the railway in relation to the construction of which interest out of capital is permitted to be paid as hereinafter provided.

3. An Indian Railway Company may pay interest Payment of interest out of capital. on its paid-up share capital out of capital, for the period, and subject to the conditions and restrictions in this section mentioned, and may charge the same to capital as part of the cost of construction of the railway.

(i) Such interest shall be paid only for such period as shall be determined by the Secretary of State; and such period shall in no case extend beyond the close of the half-year next after the half-year during which the railway shall be actually completed and opened for traffic.

(ii) No such payment shall be made unless the same is authorised by the Company's memorandum of association or by special resolution of the Company.

(iii) No such payment, whether authorised by the memorandum of association or by special resolution, shall be made without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

(iv) The amount so paid out of capital by way of interest, in respect of any period, shall in no case exceed a sum which shall, together with the net earnings of the railway during such period, make up the rate of four per cent. per annum.

(v) No such payment of interest shall be made until such Company has satisfied the Secretary of State that two-thirds at least of its share capital, in respect whereof interest is to be so paid, has been actually issued and accepted, and is held by shareholders who, or whose executors, administrators, or assigns, are legally liable for the same.

(vi) No such interest shall accrue in favour of any shareholder for any time during which any call on any of his shares is in arrear.

(vii) The payment of such interest shall not operate as a reduction of the amount paid up on the shares in respect of which it is paid.

4. If an Indian Railway Company is about to make Additional share capital for extensions. and work, or to make or work, a railway in addition to, or by way of extension of, a railway owned or worked by such Company, and for that purpose issues further share capital in addition to the capital already issued by it, such Company may pay interest upon such further share capital out of capital, for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions in the last preceding section mentioned, the words in that section, "the railway," being read as applying to such addition or extension exclusively.

5. When a Company has power to pay interest under Notice in prospectus and other documents. this Act, notice to that effect shall be given in every prospectus, advertisement, or other document inviting subscriptions for shares, and in every certificate of shares.

6. When any interest has been paid by a Company Accounts. under this Act, the annual or other accounts of such company shall show the amount on which, and the rate at which, interest has been so paid.

7. If by any memorandum of association, articles Construction of borrowing powers. of association, or other document, any power of borrowing money is conferred on an Indian Railway Company, or on its directors, with or without the sanction of any meeting, and if such power of borrowing is limited to an amount bearing any proportion to the capital of such Company, the amount of capital applied or to be applied in payment of interest under this Act shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of such power of borrowing, be deducted from the capital of such Company.

8. Where an Indian Railway Company at any time Sanction of past payments. before the passing of this Act has with the sanction of the Secretary of State paid interest out of capital, such payment shall be as valid as if it had been made pursuant to this Act.

9. This Act shall continue in force until the thirty-Duration of Act. first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and five, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and no longer, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine. Provided that all interest, the payment of which shall have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State under this Act, shall continue to be payable to the same extent and for the same period as if this Act had not expired.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August, 1894, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	83,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,43,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	338	9	527
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	4,39,753	5,97,299	25,501	10,62,463
Total for 7 weeks ..	5,22,753	7,53,299	29,501	13,05,463
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	98,112	83,633	1,306	1,83,071
Per mile of Ry do.	213	181	3	397
Total to corresponding date do.	5,92,823	6,57,812	19,872	12,70,512

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 59,929
Do. to date ..... " 34,951

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	360	20	1,080
Or per mile of Railway	15	8	1	24
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	3,638	1,722	113	5,473
Total for 7 weeks...	4,338	2,082	133	6,553
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open) ...	437	189	3	629
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	8	.....	25
Total to corresponding date do.	2,883	1,356	74	4,318

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 451
Do. to date ..... " 2,235

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th August, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	161	3	237
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	7,26,844	13,82,326	28,923	21,38,093
Total for 7 weeks ..	8,48,844	16,52,326	32,923	25,34,093
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,33,558	1,68,612	5,793	3,07,963
Per mile of Ry do.	80	101	3	184
Total to corresponding date do.	8,71,090	11,89,036	43,595	21,03,771

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 98,032
Do. to date ..... " 4,30,322

WE learn that the price actually realised by Lord Dudley's Murillo, bought by the Dresden Gallery, was £3,000. In Berlin this amount was multiplied by rumour into £10,000.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on Saturday, says:—Another eventful week in exchange has to be recorded, though one of greater fluctuations than last, but the net result of the week, comparing the prices on Monday with those of this afternoon, is an advance of three per cent. roughly. On Wednesday there was a pronounced jump to 1s. 1⅝d. for wire, but the market rather overreached itself, and the day following there was a reaction. A bank holiday in Bombay on Thursday and one here on Friday stood in the way of the market having free play. Bombay was open yesterday, and having the market all to itself indulged in some great antics: they commenced the morning with 1-1 5-8 for wire, then fell suddenly to a farthing, picked up to nine-sixteenths, went back to seven-sixteenths and finally closed at a ha'penny. Such Kaleidoscopic changes all in half a dozen hours could have been far from acceptable to people there, whether engaged in the export or the import trade. Here too it has been puzzling from hour to hour to say exactly what rates have been, and not the most athletic of brokers have been able to get round in time to catch a good rate whether for selling or buying. In this way the total business of the week in comparison with last week has been small, and the lesson has again been learnt that what commerce most needs is neither a high nor a low exchange but simply some approach to stability. It is disheartening after planning out an operation and having all the factors prepared for immediate action, to suddenly find a broker running in and quoting a rate of exchange that renders the operation impossible; this has been the experience of numbers of people this week. Taking the cue from Bombay, the market here opened this mornining after the holiday at about 1s. 1½d. wire but has since gone up to 21-32 with demand Is. 1 11-16d; this is not very far short of the highest point touched on Wednesday. The supply of private bills is restricted, as the export trade is somewhat deranged by the fluctuations in the value of the rupee; the immediate future of exchange of course depends much on the supply of mercantile paper offered to the banks; nevertheless most opinions here are to the effect that exchange will not materially recede, and may with other causes at work move slightly higher. Experience has, however, shown that prophecies in regard to exchange are worthless, it is therefore just a toss up how rates will go in the coming week. About three or four days ago higher discounts in London obliged the banks to increase the margin between buying and selling rates; last week the open market for six months India remitted paper was seven-eighths per cent. per annum, but on Tuesday Reuter quoted 1 1-8 and private messages said 1¼; later telegrams quote 1 per cent., sothe discount market must have eased a little again. There would appear to have been something going on in London in silver, private messages received on Thursday quoted 30½d and 65½ cents in New York; it is true exchange does not lean up against silver as it did in the days of open mints, but in its bearing on the imports into this country it cannot be ignored; with the higher exchange the rise in the home price is discounted, and a fair business must be going on in Bombay, another £130,000 having been shipped yesterday to that port.

In the money market, viewed at the moment, there is nothing new to note. Supplies are ample without any excessive unemployed balances. Taking the Bank of Bengal cash in the return given below, 293 lakhs, and comparing it with the balance in the corresponding return last year, 421 lakhs, it is seen that there is considerably less money accumulated here than was shown a twelve month ago; the percentage to banking liabilities is also lower, 46 against 57. In the ordinary course of things it would therefore be impossible to anticipate any lower prices of money than those now ruling, but with the turn that exchange has taken and the apparent rush to lay down funds here as shown in the great amount of Councils absorbed in the past fortnight, it will not take long to create an excess of ready money such as will cheapen accommodation here and all over the country. Purchases from the Secretary of State have been almost entirely in drafts and not in telegraph transfers, consequently the effect has not yet been felt here, the remittances being still afloat, but it is quite likely in the next few weeks that a change will be seen. Already the Bank of Bombay minimum is down to 3 per cent. and it almost looks as if that institution was taking time by the forelock, for the latest return simply shows the cash up about 20 lakhs, though it may be argued that the higher percentage of cash justified the change. Hitherto it has not been thought that the amount of unconverted paper to be redeemed on 1st November would toll on the money market, but added to a prospective flood if Councils continue to be taken on the scale of the past two weeks, the proceeds of redeemed paper will also be felt, and altogether there may shortly be some anticipatory lowering of rates in the other Presidencies too. There is of course a fairly large amount of money in the hands of private people at the moment, which is clearly seen in the daily *bona fide* investments being made in Government Paper, debentures, shares and so forth; this class of money, though not directly connected with commerce in the larger sense of the word, nevertheless affects the money market when banked in more than normal amounts. In reference to the heavy purchases of Council drafts of late, it has to be remembered that the exchange banks have for some time been keeping the bulk of their money at the other end owing to the uncertainties of exchange; up to about the middle of May it would have been very unwise to have brought out a rupee more than was actually wanted, as the exchange fell steadily to the lowest point on record. The matter being viewed in this way, it may be possible to explain partly the reason for the large returns now being witnessed, and if exchange even keeps steady at the present range it may lead to Councils being taken much on the scale of the past fortnight and further returns thus be made to Eastern branches, thereby creating a cheaper money market here. The Bank of Bengal minimum last year never fell below 4 per cent., but as already said, it is quite within the range of possibility with the altered conditions for an influx to come about that may result in a lower bank rate. Whatever may be in store, there is no change here this week: discounts are 4 to 4½, and 51 days' shroff 8 annas discount: short deposits are one per cent. under minimum, but very little is said to have changed hands. The bazaar is also unaltered, but there is some profession of more money being available.

In the jute market there is no change to report, loose jute was slightly easier, perhaps, without being quotably lower; prices range from Rs. 6-4 for the very best to Rs. 3-10 for the poorest qualities. In baled there has been little doing, the rise in exchange having stopped business. Home quotations are higher, £12-10 a ton being the price asked by sellers for August to September shipment by Canal. In jute fabrics prices are unchanged and exports are crippled by the higher exchange.

In the freight market Canal rates are decidedly firmer, and some smaller lots of jute needing shipment this month have had to pay 25s. while the price for early in September is 22s. 6d.; dead weight is 17s. 6d. and linseed 20s. For Liverpool the steamers are insisting on half a crown more than for London. To Dundee some more trade has been put through at 27s. 6d., and at the rate sufficient tonnage is offering. In Hamburg business the Liners for September filled up at 28s. 9d. and there is room now for an outsider for that port for September. For the Adriatic and Italian ports there is no change since writing last week. Cape freights continue to be neglected, and the *Cypromene* accepted $4 for shipment to 10th October. The *Khyber* and *Philomene* have been ordered to Burma to load rice; 22s. 6d. is the best offer for United Kingdom or Continent, and $4 for United States. The disengaged tonnage here is 54,000 tons.

IN connection with the trial of the Anarchist Caserio, who was sentenced to death at Lyons for the murder of M. Carnot, a Paris correspondent says:—A prominent personage at the trial was the so-called interpreter, M. Genneval, a Frenchman, and professor of Italian at the Commercial School. The general opinion is that he hardly took the right view of his duties, as the judge himself remarked. He did not attempt to translate *verbatim*, but gave what he imagined to be the substance of the prisoner's replies. M. Genneval had to admit that he only, as a rule, caught the drift—if as much—of the prisoner's replies, which were in broken Italian mixed with Milanese. The judges might have known that an uneducated North Italian usually has a very imperfect knowledge of the Lingua Toscana, which is never spoken by the Milanese among themselves, not even in middle-class circles, and their duty should have been to appoint a Lombard interpreter. But the patriotism of this hospitable country has established a stupid—and consequently inflexible—rule, that no foreigner, however distinguished, can act in any capacity under the State, except that of street-sweeper in Paris, and provided the foreigners do not make up more than a tenth of the number of sweepers. An Englishman cannot teach English at a public school, and an Italian cannot interpret Italian before a law court. It does not much matter if a legal interpreter is competent or not, but it is of paramount importance that he should be a Frenchman. Much amusement was caused by Caserio showing that he understood the French of the judge much better than the Italian of the French interpreter.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH SUPPLIERS AND INDIAN BUYERS.

ALTHOUGH a close and very important business connection exists between the people of this and of the mother country, there is nevertheless a great amount of mutual feeling which can only be correctly described as one of suspicion and distrust. An investigation of this feeling among exporters in England has been interesting, although somewhat painful, as it has been such as to show that buyers in India are not supposed to be quite straightforward and fair in their dealings. How much of this idea is correct, or how much of it has been produced by the action of the English traders themselves, I cannot attempt to say; but nevertheless it may interest many of your readers to see themselves as others see them.

Piece-goods, yarn, and machinery exporters are loud in their complaints of "the tricks" to which the Indian consumer resorts in order "to beat them." Several manufacturers declare that they would not sell a yard of cloth or a pound of yarn in Bombay, except by getting the money in advance; others will only deal direct through a special agent upon whom they can rely for business capacity. An owner of a weaving shed said to his interviewer: "We often get inquiries from houses in India, but we pay little attention to them, for, although they are always ready to give bankers' and brokers' references, we know the market value of such references so far as we are concerned. Indian buyers do not hesitate to reject purchases on the most trumped up pretext should the market fall after a contract has been entered into; they scheme and dodge, write complaints, demand reductions, go in for wholesale rejections, etc., all with the object of crawling out of their bargain. Should the market go the other way, however, they become worse than Shylock, demanding even more than their full pound of flesh."

I have found cotton machinists and engineers, but particularly the former, very severe in their expressions regarding Indian millowners and agents. There is a unanimity of opinion in this respect, but perhaps the cutting competition policy of their agents has had much to do with this. A partner in one of the Lancashire machine firms said, when asked his opinion: "The Indian trade is often not worth having. When an order is likely to be placed several firms are asked for their lowest quotations; several estimates and plans have to be prepared and sent in, and then after much worry and work we are asked to again reduce our prices. Ten per cent. has been perhaps taken off at first, followed by 2½ and 2½, and then we get a letter to say that our estimate is, say, £10,000, whereas B.'s is £9,000 and C.'s £8,400. Again, we wade through it carefully, and by reducing here and putting cheaper material there we find we can do the work for £9,000. We write to this effect, and receive a reply to say that B. has still further reduced it to £8,500, and that if we can do the same we shall "probably" receive the order; we have no means of knowing that B. has quoted £8,500, so we decline to make any further reductions. With a growl and a grumble about our price being so "exorbitant," the agent, or whoever he is, asks us if we will "guarantee" certain productions. Just imagine any sane man doing anything of the kind in India if his payments are to depend upon the fulfilment of the guarantee, it would give the spinner an interest in our failure! Again, we decline, refusing to compromise ourselves further than by saying that we will guarantee our machinery to work as well as B.'s or C.'s under similar circumstances. Then follow more correspondence and interviews, and then the inevitable question comes—'Would you be prepared to take up any shares in the concern?' Of course, we would not, and we say so. He tries to point out to us a lot of what he calls advantages which "we" would derive by so doing, but finding at last that we are firm on this point, he reluctantly gives in. The question is not yet settled, however, for more correspondence follows, and then we are asked if we would allow deferred payments. We write that the price offered does not admit of enough profit for us to do so, but if he will let us know clearly what he wants we shall see what can be done. We really mean what we say, and the business would not be worth having; but machine makers have all the same idea, that if they lose a little on one concern they will gain on another, as one mill always brings a neighbour. The reply comes, and is modestly put in something after the following style:—1-8 on order, 1-8 against B-L, 1-8 when the mill is working, ¼ a year after and 3-8 two years after, to be retained as a loan at 4 per cent. To this there is generally a P. S. added to the effect, that some rival maker has offered the same or better terms of payment. We carefully consider the matter again, and rather than have all our work going for nothing and get the reputation of having the order lost, we reluctantly offer to take—1-3 on order, 1-3 on delivery, and 1-3 six months afterwards. This, however, does not satisfy our correspondents, and ultimately we agree to take—1-6 on order, 1-3 on delivery, 1-6 six months after delivery, 1-3 twelve months after delivery. The question of security for the payment of instalments then follows, and we are then more than surprised to find that the agents and directors could not be asked to agree to a mortgage; the reason is explained to us, but it is so confused and unintelligible, that we are compelled to conclude that private reasons (which must remain private) are at the bottom of this move. Interviews and letter-writing at last exasperate us into again yielding, and we accept I. O. U. for each payment at certain dates. We feel thankful that the matter has been got through, although in a doubtfully satisfactory manner for us, but even then we find our thankfulness is a bit premature. We tell the agent that we shall get the necessary documents ready for signature and forward them to him, but then comes the last hitch which fairly takes our breath away. If he has't already made arrangements he hints at his commission on the order. We groan and point out to him that the contract will be unprofitable for us even as it stands, but he is unrelenting. We ask him what he wants,—"five per cent." is the reply; we tell him that we have't half that much for ourselves, and at last we offer him 2½. He appears satisfied, and tells us that he will let us know as soon as possible when the documents can be completed, and goes away. A few days afterwards we hear that the order has been placed with one of our rivals, who probably gave the required 5 per cent. at the cost of the shareholders." The foregoing is not a fairy tale, as my informant declared it as a matter of frequent occurrence in Indian business, and he added that, straightforward, fair, legitimate, and honest trading with the East was now as rare as plums on an apple-tree.

We have given this descriptive sketch of our correspondent in full, as it is interesting, and if any of our readers can supply us with an article in reply from the Indian buyers' standpoint, we shall be glad to have it. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that if this were a true picture of all Indian buyers of machinery, the Indian trade in mill-work would soon come to a standstill. A little unity on the part of the machine-makers would soon check the style of business complained of. A brighter view of the prospects of trade in machinery with India lies in the fact of the rapid spread of exact knowledge regarding the variety, quality, and enormous quantity of India's raw products. The industrial career of this country is only at its beginning, and for a long time to come nearly all its industrial machinery must come from Europe.—*Indian Textile Journal.*

DISORGANISED, as are the finances of Greece, the National Bank of that kingdom has, for the first six months of the current year, been able to maintain its dividend at the same rate as for the previous corresponding period. The balance-sheet just issued reports that the profits are 1,381,605 drachmas, of which 29,355 drachmas are carried to reserve, 94,520 drachmas carried forward, and a distribution to the shareholders is made of 20 drachmas per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent.

REVIEWING the present position of the cotton industry in Russia, a St. Petersburg paper states that it now affords employment for 210,000 operatives, and the amount of wages paid is about 40,000,000 roubles per annum. About 11,500,000 poods, say, upwards of 400,000,000lbs., of cotton, valued at 115,000,000 to 120,000,000 roubles, are consumed every year. Nearly a third of this quantity is obtained from the Caucasus, Bokhara, Turkestan, and Persia, the rest being obtained direct from the United States or from the English market. In order to be independent of these foreign supplies, great efforts are being made to extend the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia. The most severe competitor with cotton as a product in the Russian possessions in Central Asia has been wheat, a crop which does not pay as well as cotton at recent prices. A rise in the price of wheat in Russia last year, however, led to the contraction of the area under cotton in favour of wheat. With the completion of the Trans-Caspian Railway the cost of transport for both wheat and cotton have been reduced from 50 copecks per pood to from 5 to 10 copecks.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This test

rge Allen announces for publication next book by Mr. William Jolly, one of Her inspectors of schools, entitled Ruskin on Mr. Jolly is a strong but discriminating Ruskin's views upon this subject. He gies of articles reviewing those views, ts from Ruskin's writings, and he thinks een a clear call for their appearance in form. The contents of the book are der four heads: General Principles of Training of Taste in Schools, Moral The Teaching of Social and Political c.

n Jenner is now engaged on the preface f Clinical Lectures and Essays by him, Rivington are to publish in the autumn. Primarily, of course, the book will interest the medical profession, but some of the subjects and, in a measure, their treatment, will appeal to the general reader. Some little time ago, Sir William published a volume of papers, written between 1849 and 1879, on Fevers and Diphtheria.

An interesting volume about George Romney, the artist, is to appear this autumn. The idea of it was suggested by the fine collection of Romney's in the Fair Women exhibition at the Grafton Gallery. Some thirty Romney pictures, many of them quite unknown to the public, are to be reproduced. Accompanying these will be a life of Romney and an estimate of his art. No life of him has appeared since Hayley's in 1809, and its scarcity now-a-days is indicated by the fact that a copy is worth four guineas

Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new novel Perlycross will be ready in one volume at the beginning of the week. The story is laid fully half a century ago, in the village of Perlycross, in East Don. A landed nabob dies, and his grave being desecrated, suspicion falls on a young doctor who is in love with the dead man's daughter. Naturally the whole county is deeply interested, and Mr. Blackmore has endless opportunities for introducing his mastery of Devonshire and its people. One of the most interesting characters is a fine old clergyman. Of course the body snatching business solves itself satisfactorily, and also somewhat unexpectedly.

An important addition to our school class-books is announced for publication by Mr. Edward Arnold. This is A New School History of England, by Mr. C. W. Oman, of Oxford, the author of Warwick the King-maker. The history dates from the earliest times to the present day, and will be fully furnished with maps, plans of the principal battlefields, and genealogical tables. Mr. Oman's object has been to tell the story of the English nation as a whole, blending the various elements—political, religious, economic—into a consecutive narrative. His accounts of campaigns and battles are none the less interesting, we are told, because they are intelligible.

The second instalment of the recent find of Edgar Allan Poe letters is to appear in the September "Century." When he was in Baltimore at the end of the year 1834, Poe seems to have been as near starvation as a man can be. I am thrown entirely upon my own resources, he wrote to an acquaintance, with no profession, and very few friends. Worse than all this, I am at length penniless. In another letter to the same man he had to decline an invitation to dinner because he had no fit clothes to wear. In a third letter he was breaking his heart to see if he could not keep away the wolf by getting a vacant teachership in a public school.

Mr. William Swan Sonnenschein's first supplement to his well-known work, The Best Books, will be ready next month. The Best Books came up to March, 1891, and this supplement covers the period from that date until the end of June last. It deals with all the principal books published in the English language within that time, and notable foreign books are also included. The classification of the main work is maintained but a distinguishing feature of the supplement is a largely increased number of bibliographical and critical notes. The work extends to about 750 quarto pages, and has indexes of authors and subjects.

Mr. W. M. Conway's successful work, Climbing in the Himalayas, has now been issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin in an "edition de luxe" at five guineas, to which the Prince of Wales was the first subscriber. The original edition was in two volumes, and the luxurious one is in three, the extra volume being a portfolio containing Mr. Conway's maps elaborately worked out and reproduced. These maps no doubt represent the value to science of Mr. Conway's explorations, for which his expedition received the subsidies of the Royal Geographical Society and the British Association. The publisher has introduced a novelty into works of this class, and this cost, by binding the three volumes in a species of rough canvas with leather labels, with a very pleasant result. The printing and illustrations are, of course, of the most careful character, and altogether this edition is the most splendid book of travel issued this season.

Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co., have bought the serial rights of Mr. Joseph Hocking's new story, All Men are Liars, and have arranged with him as to its publication in book form. Mr. Hocking is already known as the author or The Story of Andrew Fairfax and Ishmael Pengelly.

Father Didon's publishers, having coined money with his Vie de Jesus, which is intended to be an antidote to Renan's poison, the author has gone on a tour to Constantinople, Greece, and Asia Minor, to cull impressions for future works on the founders of Christianity. A Paris correspondent writes: Father Didon is a diffuse writer, and has the style acquired by many pulpit orators, who know they may say what they like without danger of being contradicted. If Renan were not still so much hated by a vast number of orthodox and rich persons I doubt whether Father Didon's Vie de Jesus would have cleared nearly 12,000*l*.

The materials for the history of the Punjab are being edited and translated slowly, and specimens of some of them are given in the Indian Antiquary and the Asiatic Quarterly. Mr. W. Irvine, late Collector of Ghazipore, is engaged in writing a history of the later Mogul Empire in the eighteenth century from original sources, which include Sikh histories. These histories require great caution when used, as their writers were destitute of the critical faculty. The order of events, their dates, the places referred to as the scene of their occurrence, on every point we find conflict and confusion. Their statements are a combination of great precision in a few dates with the widest, vaguest allusions in every other case. I believe that a residuum of historical truth could be extracted from these accounts, but to sift them thoroughly would require much time and abundant local knowledge. Mr. Irvine gives some extracts about the early history of the Sikh power from Mohammedan writers never used before, and throws some new light on the life and labour of the famous Sikh chief, Banda.

In the Indian Antiquary are given extracts by the late Edward Rehatsek from a Punjabi work by Lala Sohan Lal Suri, who, having been a vakil at Ranjit Singh's Court for 27 years, as well as during the rule of his successors to the throne of the Punjab till 1849, employed his opportunities to compile an account of some seven thousand pages relating the events of the stirring times through which he passed. Sohan Lal's is a complete history of the Punjab from the times of Aurangzeb downwards. The most important part is that relating to the latter half of Ranjit Singh's reign and his relations with the English, which the author was in a position to know authentically and accurately. His account of the English Embassies sent to that famous monarch's court differs in many respects from our current accounts, and gives the impressions of an intelligent Sikh who was observant of men and affairs. The two Sikh wars are also narrated at length.

A young Italian doctor has published a pamphlet recomending the operation of firmly holding the tongue of persons taken with syncope as a sure means of restoring life. The tongue can be held fast by means of wrapping a cloth round it, and must then be drawn backwards and forwards with a rhythmical motion. The doctor describes a case in which he thus succeeded in restoring life. A young man while bathing was surprised by a wave and drowned. After a quarter of an hour he was taken out of the water, and every effort made to revive him. Two doctors for more than an hour used all their resources in vain. The young man seemed to be dead. Then the doctor arrived, who reports the facts; and, asking for a spoon, thrust it into the back of the mouth, seized the tongue, and worked it violently. Shortly after the patient gave a deep breath, and a little later vomited water. The operation was continued; the breaths became gradually more frequent. Meanwhile, cloths dipped in almost boiling water had been placed over the braest of the patient, and the extremities were rubbed vigorously. After half an hour thus employed, the heart began to beat, the face gained a little colour, and the patient brightened. But the patient still needed careful attention four hours more to completely recover from his long syncope. The doctor hopes that this simple mode of restoring life should be adopted at all places on the sea, where life-saving apparatus is used. But even when no such arrangements are ready any one can try the tongue-pulling process, and procure hot water for the application of heat.

NOTICES.

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Medium dry
Extra dry.

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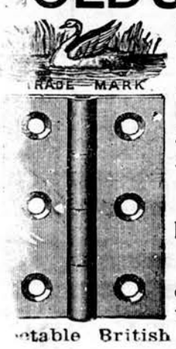

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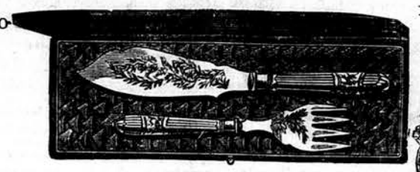

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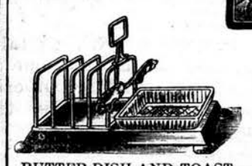
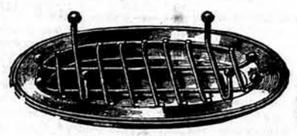
SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.



BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.



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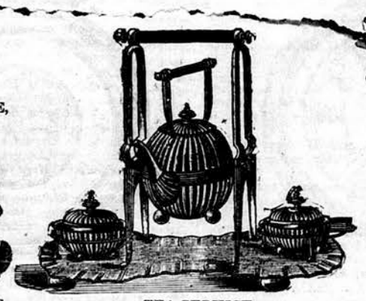

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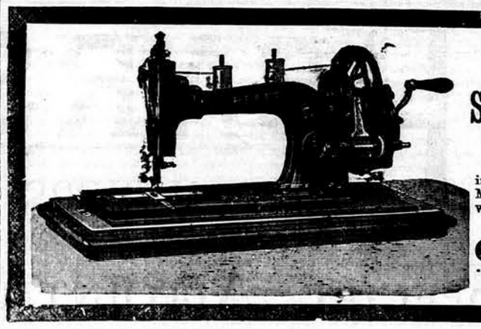

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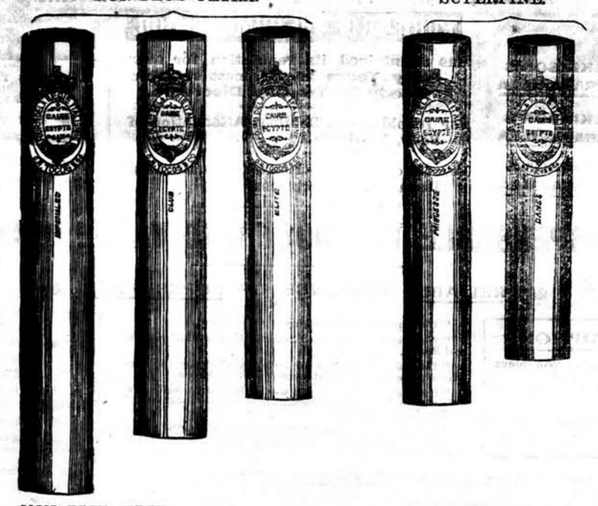

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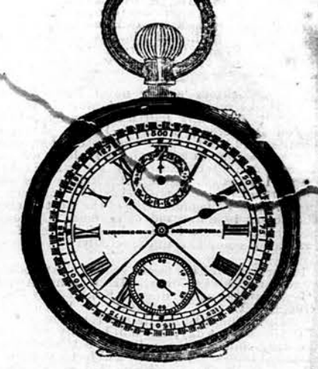

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